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VOL XX NO 274 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

CABINET DEMANDS GUARANTEE FROM MAHATMA FOR RELEASE

"CHOTA" R. T. PROSPECTS

Sankey Not Hopeful About Agreement

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables to his paper as follows:—

Indian delegates are pessimistic about the outcome of the "Chota Conference." Lord Sankey is not very hopeful about agreement in view of acute differences.

GANDHIJI'S RELEASE.

The correspondent says that he is informed that the Ministers are being privately urged to release Mahatma Gandhi on the ground that his present tendencies indicate a disposition to withdraw from political activities and concentrate on anti-untouchability campaign.

But there is not much chance of the plea being accepted, unless Gandhiji is willing to give a guarantee regarding the future proceedings.

BRITAIN NON-PLUSSED AT ANTI-SEPARATIONIST MAJORITY: IN BURMA ELECTIONS

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

Seventy-eight results are known out of the eighty elected seats to the Burma Legislative Council, the figures being:—

ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS	41.
SEPARATIONISTS	28.
NEUTRALS	9.

Of the remaining two constituencies, in one the candidates are all anti-Separationists, while the other has both Separationists and anti-Separationists.

The attitude of the nine Neutrals, of whom Indians number 5; Europeans 3 and Burman 1; is yet not known.

Of the 24 delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference, 15 consisting of ten Burmans; one Indian; one Karen; one European; one Anglo-Indian and one Chinese contested the election, but only eight were returned.

They were:—Five Burmans; one European; one Anglo-Indian and one Karen.

The unsuccessful Burman candidates include Tharrawaddy U. Pu. Separationist and Moung Moung Ji, anti-Separationist. Both contested the same constituency, but were defeated by another Separationist.—A.P.

As London Views It

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The reported victory of the anti-Separationists in Burma has been received with surprise. London presumed that local influences were responsible for the result, which is interpreted in well-informed circles, as a protest against the proposed Burma Constitution, rather than meaning that Burma desires to retain connection with India.

It is pointed out that all the recent negotiations have been directed towards a separate constitution for Burma which moreover is not represented in the forthcoming Indian Round Table Conference.

The disposition of London is to await the decision of the new Legislature on the constitutional question.—Reuter.

Referendum On Temple Entry

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO SANATANISTS

NO POWER ON EARTH CAN STEM IRRESISTIBLE MARCH OF REFORMS

"The contemplated fast is intended to strengthen the weak to energise the sluggards and to give faith to sceptics" says Mahatma in his latest statement.

He challenges the Sanatanists to a referendum in each village or group of villages, and if they carry the majority with them, they should defray their share of the cost of providing equal services for the reformers and the Untouchables.

He brackets the reformers with the Harijans, since the former should deny to themselves the use of a single service which the Harijans cannot enjoy with the caste Hindus on absolutely equal terms.

POONA, November 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following, further statement, on the anti-Untouchability Campaign:—

"Though the questions that I shall endeavour to answer in this statement have been more or less covered by the previous statements, as they continue to recur, I thought it would be well to collect as many as possible and to deal with them in one single statement.

"Are you not forcing people to do things against their will?" is one such question. At least, such is not my intention.

The contemplated fast is intended to strengthen the weak, to energise the sluggards and to give faith to the sceptics.

It should be clear to any one who will give a little thought to it that those who are hostile to the reform will not only be unaffected by the fast, but will probably and perhaps rightly, from their own standpoint, welcome it, if only it ends fatally. An angry correspondent does not hesitate to say it in so many words, but says another correspondent, "it is all very well for you to say, you do not intend to do such and such a thing. There are many orthodox people who will follow the multitude for fear of personal injury from your over-zealous followers."

An argument like this can be advanced under almost any conceivable circumstance. I have led many movements in my lifetime where there has been no fast necessary, but the charge I am now answering has been brought against me often enough, in order to turn me away from my purpose.

MUST BE TAKEN UP.

Whatever the intended consequences of the contemplated fast may be, apart from its being a question of honour, it must be taken up, if the occasion arises for the additional reason that it is certain to stir to worthy effort tens of thousands of people who have faith in me. Such must be the case in every movement of a religious character.

The second question is, "are you not setting one section of the Hindus against another?"

Most emphatically not. Some opposition is inevitable in every reform. But up to a point, Opposition and agitation in a society are a sign of healthy growth. I have no fear whatsoever of a permanent cleavage between the Sanatanists and the reformers. Far be it from me either to underrate the Sanatan-

(Continued on page 8.)

AGREEMENT ON ELECTORATES

UNITY COMMITTEE'S LABOURS OVER

Rajagopalachari To Interview Mahatma

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, November 16.

The Unity Conference Committee disposed off to-day two questions, viz., the form of electorates and representation of the Muslims in the central legislature.

Regarding the later the Muslims demand of one-third of the seats was slightly modified, and it was agreed that their representation should be 32 per cent.

I am told that Muslims were offered one-third seats of the whole house with the condition that they would have to forego some seats for Europeans according to their quota.

Instead the Muslim delegates preferred 32 per cent. without any reference to the European seats. The question of such representation is not yet under discussion.

ELECTORATE FORMULA.

Regarding the form of election, Mahomed Ali's formula was accepted by the Committee with slight modifications. It is stated that according to the formula accepted by the Committee, it will be necessary for every candidate to secure at least 30 per cent. votes of his own community and the highest number of votes of other communities.

It is further stated that the arrangement is applicable to the whole country with a right to the provinces to settle the problem in a different manner, if both the Hindus and the Muslims of that province came to an amicable arrangement between themselves.

LABOURS CONCLUDED.

The Committee has almost concluded its labours and the only minor question of Sikh representation in the centre, and the future programme of work remaining be settled. For that the Committee is meeting to-morrow at 8 a.m. It will then be decided whether the plenary session should be held and if so when.

TO INTERVIEW MAHATMA.

Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and Devidas Gandhi are leaving to-morrow morning by Bombay Mail for Poona where they would interview Mahatma Gandhi

"DO NOT MIX UP ISSUES"

Mahatma Cautions Guruvayur Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, November 16.

In the course of the letter to the President of the Anti-untouchability League, Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi says:—

Anyway, if there is any legal difficulty, we must patiently create public opinion that would demand even legislative interference. You have therefore to mobilise savarna opinion in favour of opening the Guruvayur temple.

NO GENERAL ENTRY.

Do not mix up the issue by raising a cry of general entry in all temples.

Mr. Kelappan's fast was directed against the opening of the Guruvayur temple, and if it has to be resumed, it must be restricted to that purpose. If that temple is opened, it will only be a question of time for the other temples also to be opened."

THERE SHOULD BE NO ABUSE.

"But we must be true to ourselves. There should be no abuse hurled at the Zamorin. Combat his position by all means, when that is necessary. I have read his statement. If Mr. Kelappan had been discourteous to him, he should apologise. But in my opinion, the Zamorin is wrong in saying that his assurance was cancelled by Mr. Kelappan's discourtesy."

EDITORIAL SANCTUM OF CONGRESS BULLETIN" RAIDED

A keen watch kept by the Bombay C I D to locate the Editorial sanctum of the "Congress Bulletin" culminated in the raid of a room on the top floor of Marwari Chawl, Girgaum Back Road, and the arrest of a man believed to be the Congress typist on Wednesday.

The room happened to be in front of the old Congress House which is now in the possession of the police. On suspicion that the room was being used by Congress workers for the purpose of typing and stencilling "Congress Bulletins" preperatory to their bring cyclostyled two officers attached to the special branch of the Bombay C I D raided the place at 7-15 p.m. on Wednesday. In the course of the search of the room, the police seized among other things.

A typewriter.

Manuscript copies of articles appearing in the "Congress Bulletin".

Stencil papers,

Carbon papers,

And "Congress Bulletin" bearing Wednesday's date in Gujerati and English.

Some of the carbon papers seized in the room showed that the "Congress Bulletin" of Wednesday's date had been typed and stencilled on the typewriter.

A young man found in the room, who is believed to be the "Congress typist was arrested by the police.

RAID ON CONGRESS STOREHOUSE

Haul Of Uniforms

A big haul of Congress uniforms was made by the Princess Street Police when they raided a room in Chakla Cross Lane on Wednesday night. The raid was a sequel to the arrest of four volunteers near the Bullion Exchange earlier in the afternoon.

On the statement made by one of the arrested men, the police raided what was believed to be a Congress store room where uniforms were stored for the purpose of distribution to picketers. A man found in the room at the time of the raid was put under arrest, and a large number of Congress uniforms were seized in the search.

Sergeant Glende ning attached to the Princess Street police raided the room.

SUBHAS BOSE AGAIN TO BE EXAMINED

NO IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH IN SANITORIUM

(From Our Corrrspondent.)

MADRAS, November 16.

A graphic description of the condition of Sjt. Subash Bose's health in Bhowali Jail is given in a letter which he has written to Mr. Satyamurthy.

The letter lays bare Sjt. Subas Bose's soul in torment at his prolonged agony and ill-health. None has been able to diagnose his disease properly, and so Sjt. Bose has again requested the Government for permission to be examined by his own doctors once again.

SUBASH BOSE'S LETTER

MADRAS, November 16.

In a letter to a friend, Mr. Subash Bose described his present state of health. He says: "I had expected that I would cease to be a State Prisoner on my admission here, but unfortunately the usual restrictions are still being continued. The Sanatorium will be closed on fifteenth December and I shall be a football once again."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Referring to the illness of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Dr. Atal of Lucknow said that she was more or less just the same as when he saw her last week. Yesterday she had a severe attack of heart trouble which lasted about five hours. They would be running slight risk in taking her to Calcutta to-day, but taking everything into consideratios. It would be wise to do so.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Atal and Dr. Jarajbehari, her family physician, are of opinion, that further investigation of her heart is essential and as necessary appliances are not availabnle at Allahabad they have decided to take her to Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

Whole Tribe Of Darikhel Taken As Prisoners

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO INSURGENTS

ECHO OF GHULAM NABHI KHAN'S EXECUTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

As a result of military operations the whole tribe of Darikhel have been taken as prisoners, their arms and ammunitions captured and their houses and estates confiscated.

This is the purport of a telegram which the Afghan Consul General has received from his Government at Kabul.

The telegram proceeds to say that the trial of Ghulam Nabi Khan was conducted by the Afghan Cabinet, the Upper House of the Legislature, the National Assembly and the Afghan Jamaitulla all of which unanimously found Ghulam Nabikhan guilty of high treason. Three men deputed by the accused to stir up the tribes against the present Government, were also tried by these four bodies before which the three confessed their guilt, and a similar sentence of death was passed against them.

REBELLION AND ITS SEQUEL.

Ghulam Nabikhan instigated the tribe of Darikhel Jadran to rise in open rebellion against the present Government. On November 14, by the command of King Nadirshah, military operations were arranged against these tribesmen and an attack was made by the Lashkars of Mangals, Jajis, Jadrans and Ahmedzais from all sides resulting in the capture of the whole tribe of Darikhel. The telegram concludes:—

"By the grace of God, mischief and disturbance which Ghulam Nabikhan engineered with a view to stirring up Darikhel tribesmen are now over. The Afghan Government having been informed in time took prompt disciplinary action to nip the trouble in the bud. —A.P.

CASE AGAINST AUTHOR

Under Official Secrets Act

LONDON, Nov. 5

Dramatic suppression of a book by a well-known writer on the day of publication, namely 27th October had a sequel at the Guild-Hall.

Compton Mackenzie was summoned to-day under the Official Secrets Act for unlawfully communicating in his book "Greek Memories" information obtained at Athens as a member of the Intelligence Service during the war.

The prosecuting Counsel indicated that a substantial part of the evidence would be heard "in Camera." The fact that the book was highly documented was held by the Counsel to constitute its chief danger. The Counsel alluded to the danger of people in the Services publishing information whose importance they did not appreciate.

Cross-examining the publishers' Representative, Counsel for the Defence elicited the fact that Mackenzie could have made much more money by writing an ordinary novel than compiling this book.

The case was adjourned.—Reuter

PRINCE OF WALES IN BELFAST

New Parliament Buildings Opened

LONDON, Nov. 5

The Prince of Wales opened to-day the new Parliament building at Belfast.

The Prince read a message from the King and declared the House open. Premier Craigavon made a patriotic response.—Reuter.

P. & O. Dividend

LONDON, Nov. 5

The P & O announce a dividend of 5 percent per annum on the cumulative Preference shares paying nothing on the Deferred.

The British India Steam Navigation Board recommend the usual dividends on five and five and half percent Preference shares and two and half percent tax free on Ordinary Shares.—Reuter.

"Jimmy Does A Bit Of Propaganda

LONDON, Nov. 5

The effects of the tariff war between Britain and the Irish Free State are shown by the great rise in the number of the Irish unemployed.

Mr. Thomas stated in the House of Commons that the unemployed, according to the Dublin returns, numbered 30398 on the 14th March, and 88376 on the 27th October.—Reuter.

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GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned from the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
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Bombay, 16th November, 1932.
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Nov. 16.
Clan Macvicar, Lust, Calicut.
Clan Buchanan, Bonett, Liverpool
Finnangin, Ellerton, Batoum.

DEPARTURES
Varsova, Dunbrooli, Busrah.

LOADING
Bombay, Nov. 16.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's English Mail steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (3 P. M.) from London, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 183 passengers.

S. S. Clan Macavicar:—The J. F. Company's steamer Clan Macvicar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Buchanan:—The J. F. Company's steamer, Clan Buchanan arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Fennangin:—The S. O. Company's steamer Fennangin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, Varsova, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Nov. 16.

S. S. Viceroy of India for London:—13 bags gum karaya, N. Mooljee & Co.; 400 bags cassia, Amin & Sons.; 11 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S. S. Clan Macvicar for Hamburg:— 707 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 1600 bags ground nut oil cakes, H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; 300 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerbhoy; 1334 bags groundnut kernals, K. M. Nathoo; 503 bags groundnut oil cakes, Kishanprasad & Co.; 23 bales animal skin, H. A. A. Majid.

S S President Adams, for New York, 3 bales animal skins, S. M. Kaderbax; 45 bales animal skin, Shamjimal, 147 bags gum karaya, S. Khetsay & Co.; 67 bags niger seed, S. Khetsay & Co.

For Marseilles:—3000 bags castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 65 bags turmeric, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 700 bags groundnuts, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 650 bags mustard seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 110 bags kalonji kernals, M. Bapoo.

For Genoa:—1630 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

For Suez:—4 bales cotton yarn H. A. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—41 bales cotton yarn, H. A. Diab.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton twist, K. Chelaram.

S S Hakdota Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros. 200 bales cotton raw, M. Amersay & Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S S Chitral, Agents M M and Co from London 50 packages fish; 150 cases provision; 29 cases sausages; 36 cases jams.

From Alexandria: 75 bales cotton.

S S Gandara Agents M M and Co from Bassein: 24662 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 1763 bags rice; 64485 pieces teak scantlings; 647 bars pig lead.

From Tuticorin: 180 bales cotton; 35 bales yarn; 64 bales senna leaves.

From Alleppey: 112 cases tea; 60 cases rubber.

From Ponani:—722 bags cocoanuts; 57 joltas coir yarn.

From Badagara:—429 bags cocoanuts; 90 bags copra.

S S Malwa, Agent M. M. & Co. from London:—10 cases sugar; 50 cases chewing gum; 28 cases barley 50 cases blue; 27 cases electric fans; 43 cases chocolates 22 cases cordials; 247 cases E.'ware; 322 cases beer; 353 cases whisky; 26 cases grape water; 30 cases chalk; 81 cases wine; 200 cases roofing felt; 50 cases salt; 25 cases lime juice; 30 cases ink; 40 drums dyes; 30 drums white lead; 54 drums varnish; 1322 drums paint; 102 cases biscuits; 37 drums lub oil; 63 bundle plates.

From Chereute:—15 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—125 cases brandy 20 cases wine.

From Marseilles:—34 drums A. colour; 1100 pces. tiles; 1150 cases soap; 488 cases tyres; 200 cases almonds.

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WHY GRETA GARBO NEVER MARRIED

BROKEN ROMANCES AND PASSION FOR WORK

Why is it that the most alluring woman on the screen to-day has never married?

What strange reason exists which keeps the most excitingly beautiful Garbo from committing matrimony?

Search as you may, you cannot find any woman—any actress—who arouses the myriad passions which this glamorous Swedish actress is capable of arousing. Garbo tops them all.

There is Gloria Swanson, with a terrific magnetic attraction for the opposite sex. There is Norma Shearer, who represents the most polished, the most ultra-modern note when it comes to being a sex-menace. There is the slim, golden Constance Bennett, whose romantic affairs have whipped up an international furore.

But Garbo goes her silent way—alone. She has been the theme for countless stories. The colorful, far-away lady has not found protection behind her wall of exclusiveness. Never has she been able to draw her mantle of reserve closely enough about her.

Those exquisite features of hers have been analysed by some of the most famous analysts in the country. Her horoscope has been cast as many times as the proverbial fishermen's nest of Galilee.

Astrologists have to admit that they do not know the exact hour of Garbo's birth. Such a detail is of the utmost importance, they say, if a horoscope is to be accurate.

Some astrologists have said that Garbo has great success in love as well as in her career. Others say she will never marry, but that great loves will be an integral part of her existence.

A STAR AT 16

When Garbo was only sixteen years old, Mauritz Stiller, the director, discovered her. It was through him that Garbo was persuaded to take up acting. He made one picture with her in Sweden.

When Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer wanted this talented director to come all the way to America to make pictures for them, he consented only if they permitted Greta Garbo to accompany him.

Anxious to procure Stiller at any cost, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer officials accepted his proposition.

Garbo was shy and frightened. She clung to her beloved Sweden. Perhaps because of the terrific wrench of living her mother and little brother and sister, Garbo clung more tenaciously than ever to the man who was bringing her to a strange country.

From the very beginning Stiller comforted and guarded her faltering footsteps. It is all part of the history of Hollywood—the romance of Stiller and Garbo.

The strange way that Garbo was ignored upon her arrival in the little Kinematic city of Hollywood is also history.

She was given flowers at the station and photographed, but it was upon Mauritz Stiller, the great director, that the real attentions were showered. Garbo was not smartly dressed. She was awkward and timid.

America was bedlam. It was a vast, crowded place of loneliness and misery to the homesick Swedish girl. A test was made of Garbo a few weeks later which caused the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer officials to shake their heads. The timid young Swede was "out" as far as they were concerned.

And don't ever believe for a minute that Garbo didn't resent their criticism, their superiority and indifference. It all cut deeply.

When she told Mauritz what had occurred he was thrown into a black rage. He whipped into the head office and announced in no uncertain manner, that Garbo was the greatest actress in the world and that none other than he Stiller would direct her in a test. This he did.

HOLLYWOOD TRIUMPHS

I was only a few weeks when lo! Garbo's name was on everyones tongue. She became the rage of the film-public. To-day she is the most popular actress throughout the entire world.

As the months passed, Garbo's salary jumped from two hundred and fifty dollars a week to six thousand dollars. Later this was even increased. She was a great success.

Stiller was forced into the back ground. He was in no way the success that Garbo was. It was this same success which finally separated Garbo and Stiller. It was John Gilbert who widened the breach.

It was inevitable that Stiller should bow to the obvious. With Garbo glowed under his careful direction.

How The Talkie Is Made

The Day's Work In Hollywood

(By Sally Gainsborough)

I have just spent a day on location in the High Sierras with the production unit of "Wild Girl," which Raoul Walsh is directing for Fox.

Although I have spent a large part of the last two and a half years watching films being made in the studios, I have never before actually been out on location with a production unit as an official guest of the producers.

The day started early, 6 o'clock to be precise, when I was rudely awakened by fists pounding on my door. "Six o'clock..... All hands on deck. We're off in half an hour." A dive, gasping, into the chilly water of the washbasin, a hurried dressing into khaki trousers, high-boots, and flannel shirt, and I am ready.

From my window is a lovely panorama, with the glorious smell of the clean piney air of a mile and a quarter up in the mountains. On the path is a four-point buck and three does browsing, watching hopefully for potato chips and crowding around anyone who seems to have edibles.

I walk into the dining-room, where I find I am the last arrival. Charlie Farrell, Ralph Bellamy, and Mrs. Bellamy had sauntered in together two minutes before me.

GENERAL EXCITEMENT.

Joan Bennett is dressed in a pink checked shirt, overalls rolled above her knees, and high cowboy boots. Gene Markey, her husband, is in a cowpunching regalia.

There seems to be an atmosphere of generale excitement all round. Above the clatter of knives and forks, one of the electricians describes how a bear got into a garbage can during the night and scared him and his fellows almost to death!

Then in walks Horace Hough, Walsh's assistant, to issue the orders for the day. We all go out by twos and threes into the brilliant sunshine. Soon camera trucks, prop trucks, electrician truck, sound waggon, and standby cars are winding off through the giant redwoods with their cargoes.

An old-time six-horse stage coach comes rolling along the road. The driver waves as we pass him. He is Eugene Pallette, who used to handle such vehicles when he was a boy. Up we go, past Bear Hill, where scores of the fury animals gather daily to be fed. Deer dash across the road ahead of us; blue jays scream from the trees. At length we reach our destination and park ourselves besides a huge log.

Sarah Padden is busy over a gigantic wash-tub; Willard Robertson is cleaning his gun; Pallette takes his coach far up the hill and turns it round. Then follows an avalanche of instructions from Hough. Cameras are set up among the trees, reflectors are cunningly adjusted. Miss Bennett follows the coach and climbs aboard.

"All ready, Mr. Walsh", Hough bellows through his megaphone. Then the cameras start whirring softly, the coach gets under way, rolls swiftly down the hill, rocking and swaying. On it comes up to the cabin, whre the horses are pulled up in a cloud of dust and the children swarm to greet Joan.

"O.K. Hold it!" from Walsh.

A whistle shrills twice and the crowds of tourists and cameras quartered along the main road to "watch them make movies" relaxes; so do the forest rangers policing the line to keep them out of camera range. The cameras move in for close-ups. Pichel and Robertson, free for to-day, start off on a hike to Moro Rock, while Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bellamy canter up on ponies for a ride.

CONFUSION

Confusion! An inquisitive bear has climbed into one of the campers' cars after a side of bacon, to be nonchalantly chased away by a ranger.

Laboriously the company packs up and moves down the road to the Parker trees. Again the cameras, the parallels, and the reflectors are set up. Charles Farrell trots into view on his horse and a tough-looking gentleman with a rifle is given his instructions. At last comes the familiar "Turn 'em"—a pause—"Come on Charlie."

Farrell races into view, riding low in the saddle and as he passes, the rifleman steps out from behind a tree, aims, and fires. The horse stumbles, falls sideways, and Farrell rolls over on the carpet of pine needles, gets on his feet again, and dashes down hill. The murderous gentleman comes up on the run, peering about in search of his man. "O.K. Hold it!"

MORE CHASES.

More chases. It is now getting insufferably hot as the sun climbs higher in the sky. Walsh looks at his watch. It's lunch time. The trucks pull in to another set—Joan's home this time. Weary workers disappear to-

(Continued on Page 8)

SENSATIONAL!
A BAREHANDED FIGHT WITH
A BENGAL TIGER
AT
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

Around And About The Theatre Land

and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatre, and which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Film Censorship In India

DOES IT PROMOTE NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT?

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

Censorship has been disapproved by all free-thinking individuals and of all nations at least in principle, where free-thinking individuals could influence opinion. Since these individuals are, certainly very few and since the distance between the principles precepts and practice of nations seem to be unbridgeable censorship has been regarded by men of the world as a necessary evil.

* * * *

All that these benevolent men aspire to achieve is to see that censorship, if it is necessary, ceases to be an evil. For censorship has been one of those human institutions, that soon degenerates into unwarranted iterference and not seldom open or disguised dictation.

* * * *

Censorship in India, speaking particularly about film censorship, exercises a two-fold influence, over film production in India and over distribution of imported films or over films produced in this country.

* * * *

In regard to the distribution of imported films the censorship directly affects the exhibitor and the public. Some of the opinions, recently published about film censorship reveal the tendency for violent partisanship which would penalise the exhibitor and could not benefit the public.

* * * *

One of the most pernicious mental habits of these benevolent "probono-publicos" is to lecture about different moral codes of different nations. They have not yet been able to explain, for example, how a film admittedly displaying "revolting indecencies" produced in Hollywood or Elstree and exhibited in Europe becomes dangerously immoral only, solely and immediately it is imported, say, in India.

* * * *

If censorship in India is to be influenced and guided, in the matter of the distribution of imported films, along these lines it would be an undisguised evil wholly unnecessary and a burden both to the exhibitor and to the public. Let us hope that censorship does not follow the path and presume to dictate the morals India must pick and chose.

* * * *

The censorship of films produced in India is, however, more directly and more intimately the concern of the nation, particularly, of those eager to lead the industry towards the highest standards of technical excellence and cultural ideals. The screen industry in India is still left more or less, unorganised. Consequently, it is not easy if it is advisable, to scrutinise the effects, wholesome, helpful or adverse, exercised by censorship. And, it is futile to examine the charges about delays and interference that might be framed individually. They could lead nowhere.

* * * *

There is, however, the possibility that censorship in India may be helpfully guided by the public, by candid criticism and informed opinion, that possibility must now be full explained. For the critics of censorship are now led to recall the fact that there those on the Board of Censorship who can claim to be intellectuals, not only competent but eager to serve the public. If that is an assurance, the public, the film producers as well as the distributors must take advantage of the helpful assurance.

* * * *

It would be, unquestionably, no consolation whatever if those with alluring academic qualifications on the Board cultivate an abstract academic attitude. It is expected of them that they should make censorship a helpful influence, not an evil, not a burden on the public, the film producer or the exhibitor.

(Continued from Column 7.)

ced by a diatribe recently directed against him by a newspaper cameraman. This chap, in an article published by a national magazine, took the President violently to task for his asserted habit of posing firs for newsreel men, thereby making reporters and still photographers wait until the movie cameras had stopped grinding. According to the newspaper man, this is a breach of ethics and an implied insult to the press.

I prefer to see in Hoover's attitude evidence that he knows which side of his bread is most generously buttered. The recent change in the height of his collar is another evidence. There may evne be som significance in the fact that new and improved talking picture equipment has been installed in the White House. The best of the Hollywood product is placed at the President's disposal for private projection. Is he taking tips from the professional screen? It is said he has shown marked preference for films in which Clarke Gable and other virile heman appear. Herbert Hoover's own middle name [redacted] Clarke, you remember.

Proof that Herbert Hoover realizes the part of the camera was brought out during August, when he went informal for the cameras—whole batteries of them—during a week-end at his Rapidan, Virginia camp.

While the camera clicked and whirred, Mr. President first fished for trout in one of the mountain streams wearing a business suit and hip boots. (The noise of the talkie apparatus scared away the fish, but he showed his prowess at whipping a fly alongthe water.) Then, making a quick "costume change" he donned riding breeches and puttees and sat for a few minutes with Mrs. Hoover, who alternately knitted and joined him inplaying with their two dogs. Then, for the benefit of the cameras, Mr. Hoover rode horseback along one of the mountain trails. Afterwards, he did a bit of strolling, admiring the beauties of he Presidential vacation spot.

It took the newsreel chaps sometime to wind up the sound cables strung about the landscape—but they were not hustled away when they had finished. They were, in fact, invited to stay to lunch..

Yes, from all indications, this will be an election by newsreel. And should it not follow that 1936 will b a year of "nomination" by the same medium? It is not beyond the realm of possibility, despite its seemingly fantastic aspects.

IT'S A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PRODUCTION

The Democratic and Republicans find themselves this year in much the same position as film producers. Would they not be wise to adopt studio methods. Four years from now they must again choose party candidates. Why not institute voice and camera tests and select Presidential timber in a projection room?

Both conventions might meet in 1936 in huge projection rooms. The screen tests of individual candidates could then be run, and the worth of the performances noted. Eliminations could be made by applause or ballot, and dark horses entered at psychological moments. There need be no radical changes in the methods of political showmanship, other than that, for once, the delegates would be allowed to see what they were buying. And why not? Previewing movies for public reaction is a recognised practice in Hollywood. Nomination by newsreel is absolutely in order under the existing circumstances.

No movie magnate of to-day can afford to sponsor an untrained star. Nor should a political party send an amateur thespian to his destruction before the relentless cameras. It might even be judicious to establish screen schools for political aspirants.

By this method, such devastating blunders as the lamentable case of "Big Jim" Watson could be avoided. The Senator from Indiana was the man appointed to deliver the keynote speech of the great Republican party. And the Senator encountered a fly.

Perhaps you remember the newsreel clip. The Senator was talking away at a great rate when a common housefly completely unimpressed by the importance of the proceedings chose the Senator's nose as a temporary resting place. The Senator's hand rose in a gesture that had no bearing upon what he was saying. The fly departed hastily, but, with the persistency of its breed, immediately returned. Again and yet again the Senator attempted to rid himself of the offending insect.

Whatever the import of that keynote speech to the voters of the land, it was completely lost to American audiences. Laughter crowned Senator Watson's remarks wherever the reel was shown. The fly stole the show literally from under his nose. It proved itself to be almost as good an actor as Mickey Mouse and, like a mouse, no doubt frightened the elephantine G.O.P.

Newsreels Acquire National Importance

"CANDID CAMERA" HELPS

(By Jack Grant)

In the Presidential campaign this year, the Republicans and Democrats are confronted with a new factor—denoted by the traditional X. This unknown quantity is the talkie newsreel. It is going to make votes or, lose votes for either Herbert Hoover or Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is going to elect one, and defeat the other. Moreover, they know it.

In the 1928 campaign, the newsreel swayed few votes—for then it was just learning to talk; it did not reflect personalities so vividly as it does to-day. Nor did public personalities know how to use it as they do to-day. But this year it assumes a sudden and unheralded importance as a medium of political showmanship. Newsreels are viewed by the greatest audience in America, comprising more voters than can be reached by any other form of personal contact—a much more intimate contact than that offered by a radio microphone. A speaker from the screen could not get closer to his auditors unless he sat in their laps.

Both Presidential candidates have appeared in the newsreels every week since their parties nominated them. This is as it should be. As candidates for the highest loffice in the land, they 'are' news. And, most significant of all, they are aware of the importance of making a favourable impresssion on audiences, especially at the start of the campaign, comprising more than enough voters to swing any election.

The fact remains—and it cannot be ignored—that the next President of these United States, whether Democrat or Republican, will be "elected by newsreel." No less an authority than William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, once said, "The newsreel is more powerful than the radio, and the radio is more powerful than the newspaper."

Skilled as party leaders sometimes are in evading or manufacturing Issues, they are unable to sidestep the candid camera. Prohibition, disarmament, the cure for the depression and even the good old tariff can be as deftly obscured now, as in the past, by words, words, words. But actions are going to count in this year of 1932—because of the talkie newsreels. The present campaign resolves itself into a battle for histrionic supremacy. For the next tenant of the White House need not be the better man. "But he must be the better actor."

You, as an individual citizen, cannot attend a theatre week after week and have Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt address you from the screen without your favouring one or the other. You are more vividly impressed by their personalities than by the governmental panaceas they propound. It isn't what they say, but how they say it. And if that isn't the chief attribute of acting, Hollywood has been wrong all these years.

By every token, Hoover should be a better actor than Roosevelt. He has had four years of intensive training as a Presidential movie, star, and there is no question but what his recent technique has improved noticeably. Yet he is seldom cast to the best advantage.

OKAY WITH CAMERAMEN.

Certainly Hoover lacks the glamour of his political opponent. Roosevelt has a dashing screen personality, and the additional power of a historic name that looks well in star billing. Cameramen like him, and it never does any harm to have friendly fellows taking your picture, as every star in Hollywood will attest.

The cameramen like Hoover, too, though they deplore his never-relaxing dignity. He is always willing to oblige, they tell me, but he balks at stunts. He frowns on doing anything more spectacular than shaking hands with visitors, presenting medals or delivering some lengthy speech.

The length of speeches—not only Hoover's, but any publicc official's—is one of the greatest problems confronting newsreel men. Brevity is said to be the soul of wit, but statesmen will have none of cut out, so that only a few brief and meatf remarks may remain.

Hoover has shown cooperation with the news cameramen by shortening his speeches considerably. But apparently nothing can cure him of the habit of reading what he has to say. He will not speak extemporaneously, as Roosevelt usually does.

Now, Calvin Coolidge was the real pet of harassed newsreel men! Talkies came in about the time that he went out, but he never had too much to say and he was not above doing a stunt—even going to the lengths of dressing up in his cowboy suit when asked. Cometimes he didn't have to be asked as 'Silent Cal,' he had something of the glamour and inscrutability of Garboo Politician would do well in patterning after Coolidge, the only man who could wear an Indian war bonnet and still keeps his dignity. Then, too, he was given splendid support by that most gracious of leading ladies, Grace Coolidge. They were as well-matched a team as Charles Farrel and Janet Gaynor or Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

Coolidge was always "Cal" to the news boys. No one thinks of referring to Hoover as "Bertie" or even 'Herbie'. He is definitely and irrevocably "Mr. President," and "Mr. President" he remains.

Hoover has a well-known phobia about close-ups. The contour of his face being what it is, he is said to be sensitive about it. A close-up of the Hoover countenance is as rare as a picture of a broad Hoover smile. He allows himself no more than a fleeting grin, again probably because of the rotundity of his features. Check with me. Have you evel seen Hoover looking really happy on the screen?

There was a time, however, when the cameramen double-crossed Hoover and obtained the close-ups he denied them. But that was early in the game. They had finished photographing him from a distance and were preparing to move closer when the President fled in apparent fright. His secretary explained, Mr. Hoover did not want close-ups. Well, maybe a little closer. A three-quarter length, perhaps.

The cameramen came forward a few feet, deftly slipping on their long-distance lenses while doing so. They got close-ups that time, but since then all cameras have been examined to see that the lenses are regulations. It takes a smart man to slip over long-distance lenses these days.

THEIR SCREEN PERSONALITIES

Roosevelt is less self-conscious—even about his much discussed lameness. But according to what I am told, all the newsreel services have instructed their cameramen to keep Roosevelt's limp out of the picture, whenever possible. "Shoot above the cane." is the order. Whether they fear to create sympathy for him or whether they dislike calling attention to a physical ailment is not known.

Roosevelt, with the broad smile, manifests a great vitality nn the screen. He is careful, however, to avoid clowning. Constant—and perhaps unconscious—clowning for the cameras had much to do with Al Smith's losing the nomination. Al's gestures were amusing enough, but they made a film comedian of him.

There is no arguing but what Roosevelt has displayed better showmanship than Hoover in the campaign to date. His Thrilling dash by airplane to the Chicago convention made the best of short screen features, and his sailing trip with his four sons had "heart appeal". He knows the audience's love of children and is frequently photographed with his young grandchildren. Furthermore, he moves about the country more freely—goes on location, as it were. Hoover plays in one set, and one set becomes tiresome, even if it is the White House.

But it is in his willingness to talk scathingly of Prohibition that brings Roosevelt the loudest applause. It is no secret that theatre audiences are wet-minded, wringing wet. They cheer to the rafters any advocate of repeal. Demonstrations greet Roosevelt's every mention of the Prohibition question. Hoover cannot meet his opponent here on common ground. As Chief Executive of the nation, he must temper his private views with public responsibility.

That Hoover realizes the importance of newsreels in his campaign for re-election is eviden-

(Continued in Column 4 and 5)

RISE AND FALL IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Trade Buying Followed By Liquidation On Sharp Decline In Stocks

MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE RETURNING

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market advanced 14 points during the early part of the day on trade buying but later declined 17 points on Southern selling and December liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall Street.

The market opened at unchanged prices and prices after fluctuating within a range of 17 points closed unchanged. During the early part there was some trade buying which resulted in a rise of 14 points and the market reached the highest level of the day during the second hour. Later on increased selling caused a decline of 17 points but there was a recovery of 3 points and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed at 6.40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a net decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.34c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points. The market was small with some scattered hedge-selling. Later prices declined in sympathy with Alexandria selling and reacted in the afternoon on scattered Eastern buying. The market closed steady unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 9 points down at 5.47d.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

The East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point as under:—

January	.....	5.19+.01
March	.....	5.00+.01
May	.....	5.00+.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian Cotton futures section was quiet and prices declined 7 to 4 points on increased selling pressure as under:—

Sakel Spot	.....	7.69—.20
Sakel Jan.	.....	7.52—.07
Sakel May	.....	7.69—.07
Upper Spot	.....	7.16—.05
Upper Jan.	.....	6.91 .04
Upper ay	.....	6.91—.04

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 28 to 16 points as under:—

Sakel Nov.	.....	14.25—.28
Ash Dec.	.....	12.39—.16
Ash Feb.	.....	12.27—.18
Sakel Mar.	.....	14.53—.28

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

"In a general way there appears to have been no change of sentiment as to the general trade outlook. It is still anticipated that somewhat increased crops of East Indian and Chinese cotton will lead to sharper competition for American abroad and be reflected by a decrease in exports as compared with those of last year, while most traders are extremely hopeful of an increase in domestic consumption. The primary goods markets have been quiet and rather unsettled by cotton fluctuations during the past week, but an increased retail turnover is reported, while the comparative small supply of goods in the channels of retail distribution or in the hands of consumers all tend to encourage estimates of increased mill activity." "Commerce and Finance".

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.47 (11-44 a.m) Lowest 6.30 (1-41 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Monthly Report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of America is 'bearish'. Report has probably been discounted. Lancashire yarn trade is improving. Market shows signs of confidence returning.

Liverpool. Looks as though Roosevelts action in putting debt responsibility on Hoover will delay action until March.

New York. Consumption report about as expected. Export demand good. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market. Do not think circulation of notices will cause any material decline. New York market holding approximate parity with Southern spot markets. Purchases on dips preferable.

New York. Spot houses southern selling. Liquidation December. Trade buying. Local covering.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cables: U. S. A. Mills consumption for October 502,000 against 492,000 bales for September 1932, and 462,000 bales during October 1931.

New York market eased in sympathy with sharp decline in Stocks.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the followig cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool.

"Undertone is poor, have no faith in lower prices but market may be depressed for the present. Think favourably of the market in the long run."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 15.

December	.....	6.27—.01
January	.....	6.33—
March	.....	6.44—.01
May	.....	6.53—.02
July	.....	6.64—.01
Middling Spot	....	6.40—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 15.

December	.....	6.27—.02
January	.....	6.33—.02
Middling Spot	....	6.34—

NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 15.

(As known in Liverpool closing time)

New York 10-55 a.m.—

January	.....	6.41
March	.....	6.53
May	.....	6.62

New York Noon Call.—

January	.....	6.45
March	.....	6.56
May	.....	6.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	92,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	10-10 a.m. quotations	To-day's price.
November, 1932	.....	5.29—
December 1932	.....	5.28—
January, 1933	5.21	5.27—
February, 1933	....	5.28—
March 1933	5.24	5.29—
April 1933	.....	5.30—
May, 1933	5.25	5.31—
June 1933	.....	5.32+.01
July, 1933	5.27	5.33+.01
August, 1933	.....	5.34+.01
September, 1933	....	5.35+.01
October, 1933	5.29	5.36+.01
November 1933	....	5.37+.01
Middling Spot	.....	5.47—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Nov. 15.

Sakellaridis:—

October	.....	Nil.
November	.....	7.45
December	.....	7.44
January, 1933	.....	7.52
March, 1933	.....	7.61
May, 1933	.....	7.69
July 1933	.....	7.76
October 1933	.....	7.86
F.G.F. Spot	....	7.69

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	.....	5.06
Fine, (Good staple)	..	5.18
Superfine ,Good staple)		5.30
C.P.		
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 staple)		5.15
Superfine (no. 1 staple)		5.30
Choice, (No. 1 staple)		5.45
Bengal, Good	.....	4.37
Fully Good	.....	4.47
Fine	.....	4.57
Scinde, Fully Good	.....	4.47
Fine	.....	4.57
Superfine	.....	4.67

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—

Jan|Feb. sellers 24|-.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes:

Jan|Feb. sellers 23|9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels:-

November paid 25|9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels.—

No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. & c. Calcutta:—

Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|1-1|2 sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.—

Nov|Dec. per cwt. 7|9-3|4 sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Nov|Dec. per cwt., 7|9-3|4 sellers.

Bombay Cotton

RENEWED JAPANESE BUYING

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 211/ for Broach A/M. delivery in response to quiet but steady New York advices. However owing to presence of buying by Japanese firms, the market opened very steady and advanced to Rs. 213/12 on active buying.

At this level there was scattered liquidation which depressed prices annas eight but the market again advanced on renewed buying.

It is reported that a prominent local operator who is said to have a fairly large volume of straddle business of purchases in American Cotton against sales in the local market is reversing these straddles. This covering gave additional strength to the local market.

Later on the market ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover to business. It appears that there is a good demand at lower prices.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 3 points and later on it improved to a decline of one point. Our market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	214
Oomra D/J	192/4
Oomra March	'92/4
Bengal D/J	174/4
Bengal March	174/12

READY COTTON SALES,

Bombay, Nov. 16

100 A. Damodar Sarhind 49 off.
59 Colaba Land Mill Wun 201.
42 Colaba Land Arvi 194.
26 Colaba Land Gulabpura 178
100 Colaba Land Belanganj 180 1|4.
65 Dawn Mill Khamgaon 10 on
72 Dawn Mill Shahpura 181 1|4.
125 Viram Ladha Ranala 188.
127 Currimbhai Haldha 173.
250 Mithabhai Nathoo Wardha 196 1|2.
29 Currimbhai Nimbahera 173
85 Phoenix Mill C.P. 199.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	195
Nagpur-Savner Fine	195
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Ellichpur Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia F.G.	170
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	180
Purwah-Sanavad F.G.	182
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	182
Broach F.G.	205
Punjab-American	200
Punjab-American mix	190
Cambodia	260
Mirai-Sangli	210
Compta Good	215
Bagalkot	205
Busoga	315
Kampala	325

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	+ 8	+ 5.
Wardha-Hinghanghat	+16	+13.
Arvi	+10	+ 8.
Khamgaon-Akola	+ 6	+ 3.
Khandesh	—	— 3.
Mathia	—	—13.
Broach February +7.	+10; March	

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

March 404 May 399.

New York, Liverpool:—Jany. 411

Bombay, Liverpool:—Broach A/May (211)—Liverpool May (5.26) Rs 18-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/May (211) New York May (6.53) Rs. 7-1/2 at 3 32-3/16 Cross Rate.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	72	3,322
Central India	2	9,489
Barsi & Nagar	181	8,049
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,365
Berar	396	16,096
Central Provinces	109	4,134
Total Oomras	760	49,449
Dholera		34,777
N.-W. Provinces	3	1,236
Rajputana	229	7,685
Sind-Punjab	9	3,197
Broach		4,500
Coompta & Dharwar Westerns-Northerns	16	29,678
Cocoanada		32,469
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	205	7,741
Persian	10	2,194
American		4,134
Egyptian and Atrican	102	19,173
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		55
Total	1,334	196,233

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

1st. Sept. to 10th Nov

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe		65,288
Japan & China	200	127,658
Coast Ports	150	2,981
Up-country by Rail		22,108
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,421
Total	350	227,456

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Castorseeds May delipery; openny Rs. 33/8; highest Rs. 33/14; closing Rs. 33/10/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery; opening Rs. 33/1; highest Rs 33/4; lowest Rs. 32/12; Closing Rs. 32/15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C £14.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £120.
P & O Banking Corporation £8-1|2 nominal.
National Bank of India £42-3|4.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £107-3|4.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c. £99.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. £54.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £75-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £86-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £105-3|4.
Consols 2-1|2 p.c. £75-3|8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £98-5|8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £107-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver—Business small.
Spot 18.
Forward 18-1|2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 15.

Bars Gold fine per oz £6-3-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 15.

Interest—
Day to Day Loan 0-1|2 p.c.
7 Days Market Loan 0-5|8 p.c.
Bank Bills—
3 months 1-43|64 p.c.
6 months 1-51|64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—
3 months 2-3|4 p.c.
6 months 2-3|4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. 16|9 Dec. paid and sellers.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. 17|4-1|2 Jan|Apl sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 15.

T.T. London on—

Berlin	.....	13.97-1|2
Amsterdam	....	9.27-3|4
Brussels	.....	23.97
Madrid	.....	40.68
Milan	.....	64.93
Berne	.....	17.27
Paris	.....	84.81

New York closing rate 3.32-5|16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 15.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £12-5-0 Nov|Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent £11-17-6 Nov-Dec sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10-13-9 Nov|Dec sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £8-16-3 Nov|Dec sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton £11-13-9 Nov|Dec sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb spot 2-21|32 sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, Nov. 15.

Copper Braziers £45-3|4.
Yellow Metal £39-1|2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-1|4.
Corrugated sheets, 24 Gauge £16-1|8.
Tin English Ingots £157-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3|4.

WALL-STREET CLOSES EASY

New York, Nov. 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
U. S. Steel	37 1/2
General Motors	14 1/2
Int Nickel Common	8 5/8
Chase National	36 7/8
Western Un. Telg.	33
American Power and Light Common	9
American Power and Light Prefd dol. 6	29
American Forn. Power Common	8
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	35
Canadian Pacific Rly.	14
National Dairy	19
Radio Corporation	8
National City Bank	47
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond Prefd. dol 5	43
Columbia Gas	14
American Smelting	16
Standard Oil of New Jersey	32
Sun Life of Canada	310
American Forn. Power 7 p.c. Pref	16
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pref. A.	25
Atchison Common	44
Chesapeake and Ohio	24
Chrysler	16
Consolidated Gas	59
Drug. Inc	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pref.	45
Electric and Musical Industries	2 1/2
General Electric	17
Penn. R R.	15
United Aircraft	28
Union Pacific R. R.	73
United Gas	2 1/4

Closing tone:—Easy.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON

The following table shows spinners' takings of American cotton from the beginning of the season to 12th November:—

Great Britain 1932-33 317; 1931-32 306; 1930-31 267

U. S. A., Canada etc. 1932-33 1,780; 1931-32 1,791; 1930-31 1,728

Continent 1932-33 1,081; 1931-32 851; 1930-31 1,043

Japan, China, etc. 1932-33 643; 1931-32 685; 1930-31 268.

Total 1932-33 3,821; 1931-32 3,633; 1930-31 3,306.

(in thousands).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Figures For June

The monthly report issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, states that during the month of June, 1932, 86 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 3,52 lakhs, as against 54 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,22 lakhs in the preceding month and 57 companies with Rs. 2,00 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 29 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,57 lakhs. The largest floatation in June was Millhoo, Bengal, with an authorised capital of about Rs. 1,06 lakhs.

Seventeen companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 53 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of June, 1932. Seven companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,83 lakhs, that were in liquidation before 1st June, 1932, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 6 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of June, 1932.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Yesterday gold advanced 9d. in London and silver prices improved 1/8d. New York spot silver prices closed unchanged at 27c. and December delivery declined 4 points at 27-28c. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day uncertain at 1.9-1/2 and closed easy at 1.0 7/16.

The local market ruled quiet and prices eased off on selling by Bazar operators. November delivery opened at Rs. 55/15 and declined to Rs. 55/10. Teji-mandi premiums for December delivery is rupee one.

Ready Silver 55/10/0.
November 55/10/0.
December 56/0/0.
Sovereigns 19/1/3.
December 19/1/6.
December teji-mandi 0/7/6.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown. Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 16

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 405/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/-

Coccanut Cake Ready Rs 105/ per ton

Bombay Stock Exchange

FAZAL AND SWADESHI SHARES LOOK UP

Katnis Firm And Steels Steady

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The local share market ruled steady to-day with improved buying for mill shares.

There was a fairly good enquiry for Fazal Mill shares, followed by some buying in Swadeshi Mill shares. Both these scrips steadily firmed up and prices looked up. The demand in these shares have had a sympathetic effect on the other textile shares which occasioned scattered buying.

In the miscellaneous section, Cement shares ruled very steady and Katni Cements received good support. Tata Steel shares also ruled fairly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Steel Second Preference shares are looked upon a purchase still and increased support resulted in a further rise of rupee one in to-day's session.

The undertone of the market is healthy and outside influences are at work. Although money market is easy there is utter absence of enterprise and outsiders take very little interest in shares. Impending changes in tariffs and unsettled political situation in Europe and America are the unsettling factors.

Raw cotton prices show upward trend and if advices from America continues encouraging, there will be increased activity in Mill shares with a moderate improvement in prices.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 668/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 666, 67, 69.
Century 199, 200, 199.
Colaba 372-8.
Crescent 41.
Fazul 253, 58, 63.
Indore 350.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 271, 73, 75.
New Great 113-2.
Pearl 123, 28, 30.
Simplex 45 N.
Swadeshi 206, 11.
Burma 371, 74.
Hydro 137-8.
Tram 112-3. 112-8.
Deff. 168.
Ord. 34, 2, 14, 8, 10.
Bundi 15-8.
Indian 190, 89.
Katni Ord. 168.
Alcock 140.

Fazuls started at 253/2 and closed at 263/2 Nagpores finished at 275 and Pearls spurted to 130. Bombay Burmas were done down to 370/10 and closed at 374/6. Telephones were in request at 60. Bellapurs improved to 148/12. Tata Steel ordys. finished at 34/6 after touching 35. Katnis closed at 168/12. Indians were done at 190 and Shahabads finished at 176/12 X.D. Hydros, were easy at 137/8 Imperials depreciated to 1190.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ahmedabad Advance	310-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	669-6
Century	196|6
Central India	275-14
Colaba Land	72-8
Crescent	41-4
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3-1|2
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	66-14
Edward Sassoon	25-0
Finley	92-8
Fazulbhoy	263-8
Gokak	102-8
Hindustan	1575-0
Indian Manfg.	1355-0
Indian Bleaching	148-12
Indore Malwa	350
Kastoochand	6-4
Khatau	60
Kohinoor	137-8
Lakshmi	917-8
Morarjee	380-0
Madhavjee	7-6
Model Nagpore	61-4
Mysore	89-2
New City	42-8
New Great	113-2
Pearl	131-10
Phoenix	290-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	212|0
Sholapur Def. (94 F.P.)	95-0
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	52-8
Simplex	46-4
Swadeshi	211-4
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1647-8

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	132-8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1237-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1080-0
Bombay Tram. Ordy.	112-8
Bombay Tram Pref.	70
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160
Surat Electric	125
Suburban Electric	110
Tata Hydro Ordy.	137-2
Tata Power Pref.	1170
Tata Hydro 8 p.c. Def.	108-12
Tata Power Ordy.	776-4
Tata Power Pref.	11570

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	140|-
Burma Petrol	2|13|8
Bombay Burma Old	374|6
Bombay Burma New	126-4
Bombay Steamer	216|4
Bombay Telephone	60
Bombay Burma 6-1|2 per cent Deb.	53-4
Belapur Sugar	148|12
Bombay Mercantile	32-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	320
Indian Radio Def.	315
McKenzies	60
New India Assurance	19
Jupitor Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2260
Vulcan Insurance	5-14
Port Canning	630
Scindia Steam	8|4
Tata Construction	55
Tata Iron S. Ordy.	3d
Tata Iron & S. Def.	168|12
Tata Iron & S. 1st Pref.	133-2
Tata Iron & S 2nd Pref.	62|4
Tata Oil	15-4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantel	638-12
Amritsar Patti Old	96-8
Central Provinces	75-4
Dhond Bharamati	71-0
Guzerat	55
Hoshiarpur Doab	63-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	60
Mymensing Rebate	67-0
Mymensingh Gtd.	68-0
Pachora Jamner	55
Sara Sirajgunj	72-0
Sialkot Narowal	77-0
Sind Light	45
Tapty Valley	615-12
Upper Sind Light	70-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	94|4
Baroda Bank	75-4
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Central Bank	19|6
Eastern Bank	65-0
Imperial F. P.	1190
Imperial P P.	296-4
Union Bank	3|10|6

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	15|8
Gwalior Cement	50-4
Indian Cement	189|6
Katni Cement Ordy.	11
Katni Cement Def.	580
Punjab Cement Ordy.	9|4
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-6
Shahabad Cement	176|4
Shivrajpur	16|12
Jnited Cement	10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Rs.as.
3½ p.c. G.P. Notes	73/2
4 p.c 1931|36 Conv.	98-0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	97/8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	85/2
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/6
4½ p.c. 1034 Bonds	100/6
4½ p.c. 1955/69 Loan	94/15
5 p.c. 1930/44 Loan	100/4
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	101/3
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101/3
5½ p.c. 1933/40	103/5
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101-3
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105/2

TAXFREES.

	Rs.as.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	106/0
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101/5
6½ p.c. 1935 B. L.	106/2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.as.
4-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102/8

Lowest Rs. 7511|6.

CORPORATION LOANS.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.as.
5 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	78/8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	78/-
5 p.c M Deb. 1959	94/8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1961	106/4
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	106/-
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104-8

Note:—3½ per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 72/13 on easier London advices but improved on local buying and covering.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Khandesh	72 Bales
Central India	2 "
Barsi/Nugger	171 "
Berar	396 "
Central Provinces	109 "
N.W.Provinces	3 "
Rajputana	229 "
Compta/Dharwar	16 "
Compta/Punjab	9 "
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	205 "
Persians	10 "
East Africans	102 "
Cotton	1334 "
Wheat	5958 Cwts.
Linseed	2543 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seeds	259 "
Gingellyseed	819 "
Poppyseed	5 "
Groundnuts	10658 "
Castorseed	575 "
Rice	9652 "
Myrabollams	1304 "
Cottonseed	625 "
Mowraseed	336 "
Gram	915 "
Joowar	553 "
Maize	13 "
Barley	72 "
Bajree	1644 "
Coal	1592 Tons

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Vad 4, 1989
Muslim—Rajab 18, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 12, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 46m
Sunset—6h 1m
Hightide—2-14, 13-39
Lowtide—8-11, 19-39

Phases of the moon: last quarter 31st November 1h 28m p.m. New Moon 28 Nov 6h. 12m. a.m. First quarter 5th Dec. 3h 15m a.m Full Moon 13th Dec. 7h. 11m a.m

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind, with the English mails of November 3, due at 4 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board 4-49 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 19

Bombay Races: Spring meeting. First Day.

S.S. Rajputana with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Scandal for Sale" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Passport to Hell." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Lion and the Lamb." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Are You Listening." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"One Hour With You." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Their Mad Moment." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"East Lynne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Money for Nothing." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:

12 noon, selection of gramophone records; 9 p.m. a few hints in Hindi by "Radio"; 9-20 p.m., The Indian Theatrical night: Radio stars present a Marathi playlette "Baby", written by Mr. Bende.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer "Clan Macfarlane" arrived at Suez in the evening of Saturday (November 12).

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when a paper will be read on Jagadeva, the greatest of the Santara Kings by Prof. G. M. Moraes The lecture is open to the Public.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the residents of Kamatipura will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar Road, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji, to mourn the loss sustained by the city by the death of the late Rao Saheb K. G. Gole.

KHAN BAHADUR FARDUNJI M. DASTUR SCHOLARSHIP.

The following is a further list of contributions to the Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur Scholarship Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,744-8-0; Mr. K. B. Marzban Rs. 50, making a total of Rs. 2,794-8-0.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 57th Anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be publicly celebrated under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation on Thursday, (17th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when there will be speeches by the members appropriate to the occasion, followed by music.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI:—The elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the S V S Mandal will be held at the premises of the Maratha High School, Girgaon, at 3-30 p.m (S T) on Sunday, next. Information regarding the subjects for speech and conditions of the function could be had, on application, from the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandal C/o The Saraswat Brahman Samaj 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

SENSATIONAL!
A BAREHANDED FIGHT WITH
A BENGAL TIGER
AT
PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

VELJI RELEASED

Ordered Not To Participate In C. D. Movement

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsy Napoo, who was arrested on last Saturday, under the Ordinance was released to-day by the order of the Commissioner of Police.

He was served with an order not to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

DAPOLI EDUCATION SOCIETY

Governor's Reply To Address

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to the address of welcome presented by the Dapoli Education Society on November 16, said:—

I should like on behalf of Lady Sykes and myself to say how glad we are to be here on this the first occasion of a Governor's visit to your Society, and also how grateful we are to you, members, teachers and students of the Dapoli Education Society for having presented me with an address and for the kind words of welcome than you have spoken about Lady Sykes and myself.

In view of the paramount need for economy in Government expenditure, the view is pressed upon us from many sides that Secondary Education should be left entirely to private enterprise and that all Government High Schools should be closed. We have not yet seen our way to accept this extreme policy, and for the present all such matters are being considered by the Reorganisation Committee which is at present sitting, and must therefore be considered sub-judice.

I should like, therefore, to express on behalf of myself and of my Government our most cordial thanks to your Society for having agreed to take over the High School here when the S. P. G. Mission had had to decide to close it down.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mrs. Mangiaben Premchand of the Gujrati Stree Mandal, niece of Sir Kikabhai Premchand, will deliver a public lecture on "Female Education" on Thursday 17th November at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty when Mr. Haroon Sayani, Solicitor, Vice-President of the Union will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S President Adams will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11.30 a.m on Friday the 18th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N.Y.K Steamer Tokiwa Maru left Colomba for Bombay on the 15th inst and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 19th dem at day light.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

A press communique states:—

On wednesday, the 16th November 1932, tenders to the amount of £46,700,000 at 1s 6-5/32d were received and allotted approximately 2 percent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

The Third Anniversary of the founding of the United Lodge of Theosophists will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at a special meeting held in the Hall of the Lodge, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 6-15 punctually. The public is cordially invited. An interesting programme has been arranged.

BOMBAY LINGAYAT SAMAJ.

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Lingayat Samaj in the Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay (to-day) Thursday at 7 p.m. precisely to honour Shrimant Nagappa Anna Kadadi of Sholapur who donated Rs. 60,000 for the Lingayat Education. Several prominent Lingayats will address the meeting. It is a therefore, requested that all Lingayat gentlemen (Veera Shivas) will attend without fail.

WHEN A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER IS ILLEGAL

"No Jurisdiction Outside His District"

MR. THAKORE'S CONTENTION IN ORDINANCE APPEAL CASE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Before Chief Justice and Justice Murphy to-day came on the application filed by Gulabchand Hirachand Doshi, brother of Mr. Walchand Hirachand of Bombay who was convicted in April last by the First Class City Magistrate of Sholapur under Sec. 21 of Ordinance No. 2, and sentenced to 18 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs 20,000.

Mr G. N. Thakur with Mr G B Chitale and B. G. Thakur appeared for the petitioner and the Advocate-General with Government Pleader for the Crown.

The petitioner stated that he was arrested in January and detained in Bijapur jail under section 3 of Ordinance 2. On February 25 he was served with an order issued by the District Magistrate of Sholapur directing to report himself to the Police within eighteen hours after release, and not to leave the limits of Karmala towns, and not to enter Sholapur without the permission of the District Magistrate. This order was served while he was in jail. A week later he was released on the above conditions.

Before his release the petitioner had applied to the District Magistrate for permission to proceed to Bombay to see his daughter who was ill. In the meantime he received a letter from his brother Mr. Walchand with a covering letter from the District Magistrate intimating that the petitioner could proceed to Bombay.

LETTER TO SHOLAPUR MAGISTRATE.

The District Magistrate's order was served on the accused on March 3 when he was in the Bijapur Jail. Having got 8 days' leave, he came down to Bombay immediately on his release, stayed there for a week, and wrote a letter to the District Magistrate of Sholapur saying that he could not go to Karmali as he was not acquainted with the place but would present himself at Sholapur. Subsequently, the accused went to Sholapur where he received the District Magistrate's letter at the station, asking him to go to the latter's bungalow. On his going there, he was put under arrest.

MR. THAKORE'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Thakore, arguing for the petitioner, submitted that the trying Magistrate could only impose a maximum fine of Rs. 1,000 Any fine beyond that amount was therefore illegal.

"NO JURISDICTION."

The next point made by Counsel was that the District Magistrate of Sholapur had no power to issue the order on the accused, because the accused was then in Bijapur jail, outside the Sholapur District. The District Magistrate had no jurisdiction on persons outside his district.

As a matter of fact proceeded Counsel, the accused having been granted a week's leave the order was inoperative for that period. The District Magistrate ought to have waited a day longer to see whether the accused obeyed the order after the expiry of the leave period. The prosecution was, therefore premature.

Mr. Thakore further submitted that in so far as the accused entered the Sholapur City limits, he had done so at the desire and under the directions of the District Magistrate whose letter was delivered to him at the Sholapur station.

NOT OUTSIDE DISTRICT.

Elaborating the first point, Mr. Thakore said that a District Magistrate was not a District Magistrate outside his district. The fact that the man might have been in his district before, or might go there in future, did not affect the situation. The order could be validly served only when the man entered the district.

Mr. Justice Murphy:—If a criminal escapes beyond the limits of the district, has the District Magistrate no jurisdiction over him?

Mr. Thakore said that the Criminal Procedure Code made provisions for such cases. But the power to issue such orders under the ordinance could only be exercised against persons who were within the limits of the district.

Mr. Thakore then read out the relevant portion of the order in this case. He said that it was an order on a person who was outside the district, directing him to go into the district and report himself to the police at Karmala town. Such an order was not a proper order If the man subsequently went within the limits of the district, he would not be bound by that order, but a fresh order was necessary. An order, to be enforceable, must be a legal order, and must be an order by a person competent to make it.

QUOTING PRECEDENT.

In support of this contention, Mr. Thakore referred to the observations of two judges of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in the case of Mr. Phansalker, pleader of Pandharpur. In that case, Mr. Justice Nanavatty had expressed the opinion that the powers of the District Magistrate were only limited to his own district, and his jurisdiction extended only to persons within his district. The same view was expressed by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield who was also in the Full Bench differed but the majority opinion of the two judges was in favour of the contention that counsel was now submitting.

Further hearing will be resumed on Thursday.

"IT OPENS DOOR OF FREEDOM"

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Anjuman the folsowing resolution was passed unanimously:—

"The meeting of the Anjuman views with great satisfaction the settlement of leaders of all the parties arrived at, at Allahabad, and congratulates leaders, and parties of all sides and section on their such noble task. In the opinion of the Anjuman, the settlement of Allahabad has opened the Poor of India's Freedom and that every liberty is visible and very near to the Indians. The meeting hopes that the Prince's will also do their best to come to an amicable settlement among themselves and thus join the historic move of all parties and exalt India."

MRS. MONTAGUE LEAVES RANGOON

Mrs. Montagu (wife of the late Mr. Samuel Montagu) and pilot Belville, who arrived in Rangoon yesterday afternoon on their return flight from Saigon, left this morning for Calcutta.—A. P.

Dacca.—Charges under Sections 307 I. P. C. and 19-F of the Arms Act were framed on the 14th instant by the Special Tribunal against Benovbhusan Dey Roy in connection with alleged attempt on the life of Mr. C. G. Grassby, Additional Police Superintendent (Dcb) Dacca, on August 28th last. —A. P.

AMY JOHNSON REACHES GAO

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Gao.—Amy Johnson arrived here at 12/30 p. m. yesterday. She is proceeding to Duala.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO ZAMORIN

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 16.

The following telegram has been sent to the Zamorin of Calicut by Sadhaka Siddhantananda alias Baji Krishna Rao, President of the Sadharana Arca Samaj, Secunderabad.

"This is to inform you that I am authorised by the local Sadharana Arca Samaj to challenge the contention of those who assert that the agamas (sacred books) are opposed to temple entry by untouchables. Our contention is that the depressed classes are not the chandals mentioned in the sastras, but that they are Ramasainika kshtriyas. Those opposing their entry into temples are liable to be charged with defamation and wrongful restraint."—A. P.

Two Allahabad Students Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

It is reported that police searched the new hostel at Allahabad University to-day and made two arrests of students, under a warrant from Bombay.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

132 Infants Die In Past Week

The following statement shows the health of Bombay during the week ended November 12:—

The total mortality 442 was 32 less than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 19.8 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1931 when the mortality was 534 and death rate 23.9, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 494 and death rate 20.2.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week small-pox caused 12 attacks and 3 deaths, cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death (imported from Belgaum). Plague was absent.

The number of live births registered during the weew was 710 and compares favourably with those for the 46th week of 1931, viz., 587 and the quinquennial average wor the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-1931), viz., 540.

ACTION AGAINST MANCHURIAN REBELS

At The Cost Of Japanese Civilians

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Tokio.—Military authorities are taking action against the Manchurian rebels despite of the risk of sacrificing 250 Japanese civilians held as hostages at Manchul and Hailar by General Supingwen.—Reuter.

GENERAL & MRS. HIGGINS' DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The eve of departure of General and Mrs. Higgins for India coincided with the annual revival of meetings. Thousands from all parts of the country flocked to the Albert Hall, and meetings were held all day long with singing of hymns and beating of tamourines. General Higgins' voice drowned Alleluias', as he read out the list of converts, during the year.—Reuter's Special.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, November 16.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady throughout the session with moderate business passing. Coals remained steady with only limited business. Teas were unaltered. In Miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon ordy. marked up farther, while sugars were unaltered at steady rates. Light Railway shares on the other hand are in strong demand. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 73|7; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 85|8; 4-1/2 per cent. bonds 1934 100|8 small lot; 4-1/2 per cent. lon 1955 60 94|14; 5 per cent. New Loan 1940|43 101|4; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 106|2; 5-1/2 per cent. loan 1938|40 103|4 small lot; 6 per cent. bonds 1933 36 101|8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1207|8;

Railways:—Champarmukh Silghat Light Railway 65; Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 7|4 small lots; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 96; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 72; Mymensingh Bairab Bazaar Railway Rebate 75.

Cottons:—Kesoram 31|12.

Coals:—Bansdeopore 4|8; Raneegunge 28|4; Rewa Coalfields 5|8; Talcher 1|2.

Jute Shares:—Alliance pref. 91|8; Birla 7|12 small lots; Cheviot 202 small lot; Cheviot pref. 121; Clive 23; Dalhousie 342 small lot; Dalta pref. 111; Empire 32|13 small lot; Empire pref. 123; Gourepore 260; Howrah 38|10 ex-div Howrah "A" pref. 117 cum div; Hukumchand 16|14; Hukumchand pref. 102; Kamarhatty 381; Lansdowne 130; Northbrook 44|2 small lot; Reliance 60|8 small lots cum div.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7|1; Bareilly electric 7|12; Benares electric 9|8; Dacca electric 11|8; Burn and Co., ordy 14 Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref. 96|8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 41|8; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 93 small odd lot; Dunlop Rubber pref. 90 small lot; Howrah Oil 9; Port Shipping 10|4.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co., 13|12; Cawnpore 30|8 F.U.D.; Champaran 22|8; New Savan 14|15; Samastipore 13|12.

Tea Shares:—Dufflaghur 8; Jast India 10|4; Lackatograh 4|12.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1915|16 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 88|4; 5 per cent. 1928|58 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 95|8 small odd lot; 5 per cent. 1920|24|45 Sijua Jherria Power Debentures 90 small lot.—A.P.

SENSATIONAL
...it is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Greatest Triumph

GRAND HOTEL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M. at THE CAPITOL
SECOND WEEK BY DEMAND.

PATHE
TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THIRD WEEK
ONE HOUR WITH YOU
AN Ernst LUBITSCH PRODUCTION
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
CHARLIE RUGGLE
ROLAND YOUNG
THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM.
NEXT WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
AROUND the WORLD in 80 MINUTES
A SENSATIONAL THRILL OF THE EAST
ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN
BEST SOUND, BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE.

Security Of Rs. 4,000 Demanded From "Nayak"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Security of Rs. 4,000 has been demanded of "Nayak", a vernacular daily of Calcutta. Of the former security of the paper amounting to Rs. 600, Rs. 200 has been confiscated.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing ... 3.32 3/16
To-day's Closing ... 3.31 3/ 4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing ... 3.32 5/16
To-day's Opening ... 3.31 7/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.31 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate ... 6.33
To-day's Opening Rate 6.40
Difference ..... +.07
To-day's Closing Rate ... 6.39
Difference ..... +.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 214

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.27
To-day's Opening Rate 5.24
Difference ..... —.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.30
Difference ..... +.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 16.
Silver Forward ..... 18 Unchanged
Silver Ready ..... 18 1/8 Unchanged.
Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Silver Spot	55	10	0
Kartak	55	10	0
Magshir	56	1	0
Gold	30	6	0
Sovereign	19	1	6

THE CAPITOL
NEXT SATURDAY.
It rings true because it IS true!
NIGHT COURT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

with this Star Cast:
Phillips HOLMES
The Star Of "AMERICAN TRAGEDY"
Walter HUSTON
Anita PAGE
Lewis STONE
directed by
W. S. Van Dyke
BOOKING NOW ON.

TO-DAY MATINEE At 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
M. G. M.'S GREAT CAST PICTURE.
ARE YOU LISTENING
with
WILLIAM HAINES
MADGE EVANS
ANITA PAGE
NEIL HAMILTON
ALSO A CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY.

FIRE AT TRADES EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was an outbreak of fire at the Classified Trades Exhibition on Wednesday afternoon. Before much damage could be done it was extinguished, and the crowds continued to patronise the exhibition undisturbed.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932

FIRST STEPS IN UNITY

As is indicated in the latest message from our staff correspondent at Allahabad the conclusion of the deliberations of the Unity Conference Committee does not seem to be yet in sight. Every delegate, however, from the veteran president downwards, has expressed the unexceptioned conviction of a most satisfactory achievement. The most difficult issues have already been settled, and got out of the way. Discussion is now reported to be progressing on the question of questions, joint versus separate electorates. All the price that each community has paid, all the sacrifices that the extremists in every camp have been called upon to make, and have at last made, are for securing joint electorates, free from the virus of communalism that was rending and tearing the country into pieces. The problem is not a minor issue: and the solution of it is by no means simple, particularly in view of the complication caused by the Premier's Decision. But the experience of the last few days gives every reason to hope that the final amicable, honourable and satisfactory settlement is only a matter of days if not hours.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

We shall review the course of events, with all the nuances of the behind-the-scenes developments, at a more suitable moment hereafter. But, at this moment, when the whole Indian people is eagerly awaiting a satisfactory settlement on the communal issue, it is the height of unwisdom, and the acme of disservice to the country, for any body of responsible public men in the country to try and throw new obstacles in the path of the negotiators. And yet we find the Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha passing a resolution, which is replete, in every word of it, with a desire to impede, if not to frustrate, the accomplishment of our national solidarity. They seem to have arrogated to themselves a monopoly of the nationalist sentiment. Otherwise it is impossible to understand this minority outpouring at such a critical moment. At this moment, it ought to be the earnest endeavour of every one amongst us, not to utter a word, or breathe a sentiment, which could reasonably be pounced upon by the extremists in the opposite camp as evidence of our unwillingness to concede their just demands.

FANTASTIC DEMAND.

But the managers of the Hindu Mahasabha have declared "in unequivocal terms that the Hindu Mahasabha as such will not be a party to any pact or agreement, which is anti-national, or which is based on doubtful nationalism."! Had they defined what "anti-nationalism" consisted in; had they indicated what "doubtful nationalism" meant, we might have attempted to answer, or meet this fantastic demand. But the Resolution seems clearly a challenge to every politician in the country quietly to adopt the Hindu Mahasabha idea of "Nationalism, without even enquiring as to what that nationalism is made of. The penalty of differing from them is the liability of being dubbed antinational and as such running the risk of finding all their efforts at achieving national solidarity utterly vain.

BLOCKING PROGRESS.

For, if the Hindu Mahasabha will not be a party to any pact or agreement, which its bosses consider to be anti-national, without even condescending to tell an expectant and admiring world what nationalism should mean,—how their followers should recognise that vintage when they come to taste it, —the other communities, who would be parties to a national agreement, might feel justly doubtful of the utility of going on with their work at Allahabad Is that what the leaders and dictators of the Hindu Mahasabha have in view,—to prevent the achievement of unity at any cost?

SUICIDAL POLICY.

If the authors and inspirers of the Mahasabha attitude have any such intentions, they ought to be disabused at the earliest moment of the futility of their efforts at this time of the day to keep asunder, and divided, and mutually suspicious those who have decided to unite, and combine for a common end. The Mahasabha leaders are laying the axe at the roots of their own cherished institution, if they believe for a moment that these obsolete tactics and injurious attitude will meet with any genuine sympathy in the land. The National Congress, which even the Mahasabha must admit stands above all communal organisations, is the heart of the people, is even in its present handicap, inspiring and guiding the national leaders at Allahabad.

FUTILE TACTICS.

Gandhiji is in jail, and so, too, his principal co-workers. But their spirit is with the stalwarts of Allahabad. The National Congress executive is an illegal body, and as such bodily non-functioning. But its heart and soul are still at Allahabad struggling all the while to overcome the obstacles in the way of national unity. The opponents of India's coming emancipation desire, and intrigue, for the maintenance of our internal differences. If the Mahasabha wishes to join those ranks by such resolutions as these, we cannot prevent it from committing suicide. But we can assure the authors and sponsors of this short-sighted and pernicious resolution that they will never succeed in their tactics of keeping the country disunited for the delection of its enemies, and the benefit of its exploiters.

The Only Way

The "Tribune" of Lahore is one of the few papers that have adequately emphasised the gravity of the Guruvayur issue and the terrible cialamity involved in another fast by Mahatma Gandhi. "It is an indescribable tragedy," says our contemporary, "that the life of the greatest living man, a man who, at this moment represents the soul of India in its thirst for freedom and self-realisation, should hang on so narrow an issue as the readiness of the authorities of one single temple in the country to open it to the Untouchables." The issue is not quite so narrow as it may appear at first, but we hold the view that, great as it is to die for a cause, it is greater still to live and work for the cause. This is particularly true of those every moment of whose life is an inspiration to millions. However, we know but too well that Gandhiji's decision, once made, is as unshakable as the Himalayas; and the only course now open to the people is to bring about such a situation in the country as to make it unnecessary for Gandhiji to sacrifice himself.

DETERMINED.

There are only two ways, says the "Tribune," of preventing Gandhiji's going on fast again. "One is to bring the organised forces of public opinion all over the country to bear upon the authorities of the temple and induce them to open it to the Untouchables on the same terms as it is open to the caste Hindus. This is really the best thing to do, and we hope all those who have any influence and authority in this matter will bend their energies to this supreme task..... Secondly, and failing the expected response from the authorities of the temple, an organised attempt on a nation wide scale should be made to induce Mr Kelappan not to resume his fast." Recent statements by Gandhiji, however, have made it practically impossible to expect that either Mr. Kelappan or Gandhiji would alter his decision of the Guruvayur Temple authorities and the people they represent continue to be obdurate.

MOMENTOUS INTERVAL.

At the same time, it is reasonable to expect—Gandhiji's interview granted to the Poona correspondent of the "Hindu" on Saturday strengthens the expectation—that both Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan may further postpone their fast if the Guruvayur question is as good as settled by the 1st of January next and the formal opening of the temple to the Untouchables is delayed by only technical difficulties by a few days. Says Gandhiji in that interview: "Supposing it is physically impossible to secure an amendment of the Act before 1st January, that would be sufficient justification for the postponement of the fast. That presupposes that all the steps that could be taken have been taken, and that humanly speaking there is every chance of the legislation going through. That again presupposes that the public trustees and everybody have to be of one mind." It should be obvious from the above lines that Gandhiji would postpone his fast only if public opinion in South India is sufficiently strong to induce the Legislature, the Government and the Guruvayur Temple authorities to remove the legal difficulties in the way, if delay is caused only by procedural requirements, and if, in other words, the removal of the difficulties is only a question of days rather than weeks.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION.

The supreme duty, therefore, of all concerned is to see that all the steps that can be taken are taken to mobilise public opinion in favour of temple-entry. But, alas, who can say that all such steps are now being taken by all or many of those who are concerned? It is, however, a great relief to learn that the Secretaries of the All-Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee, who went on an extensive tour throughout Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, are now able to report that public opinion is already favourable to temple-entry and that propaganda is still being kept up to make that opinion compelling.

AWAKENED SENSE OF DUTY.

They say in a Press interview:—

We have no hesitation in saying that the vast majority of the caste Hindu public opinion in Kerala whole-heartedly supports the temple-entry movement for Harijans. In all places we visited we found great enthusiasm prevailing among the masses on this question, and over 100 sub-committees have so far been formed to carry on a vigorous propaganda by holding conferences etc. The enthusiastic reception meted out to the Guruvayur temple-entry jatha throughout Cochin and Travancore by caste Hindus shows that the same feeling prevails in the States also, and it will be criminal on the part of a few orthodox owners of temples and their dependants to discard public opinion for their own ends. We are taking a referendum on this question from the Savarnas and we can, within a fortnight, definitely prove that a vast majority of Savarnas of Malabar are for temple-entry for Harijans."

It is only by emulating the earnest efforts of the All-Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee and its co-workers that other workers can at once do justice to the Harijans, wash out a blot from Hinduism, and can also save the lives of Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

A Critical Analysis

(By "Politicus")

IV*

Though a considerable proportion of our city's expenses is tied up by contractual obligations, and therefore inelastic, there is a direction in which it is possible to economise, which the municipal authorities do not seem to have explored sufficiently. The Municipal Commissioner is pathetically plaintive regarding the plight of the public servant suffering under a salary cut of 10 per cent. He holds that the employee in an industrial firm or company would be better off, inasmuch as the latter can share in the prosperity of the enterprise he is engaged in, just as much as in the adversity. But the good Commissioner seems to be very conveniently oblivious of the fact that in India the State has accepted the obligation to be a model employer—for the benefit, it may be added, of its foreign employees and that the Government has, even in the last half generation permitted a number of increments or concessions, under one excuse or another, to its public servants which must for ever exonerate public bodies from inflicting their servants with cuts and cuts only.

VICIOUS IMITATION.

For, what the Government as the principal employer of high skilled labour offers to its servants, the less important public bodies, like the municipalities, have inevitably to copy. Even if the additions to the emoluments of the public servants, suggested by the Islington Commission of 1916 are forgiven by the Commissioner, there is no excuse for him to hold the Corporators to be utterly innocent of any knowledge of the much more recent "Lee Loot". The economy of Indianisation, which we have all invariably recommended, would be lost if the Indian public servant, taking the place of the foreign "expert", should also insist upon the same scale of pay, etc., which we had to offer to the imported article. There is neither reason, nor equity, in favour of such a doctrine; for India cannot support the present scale of salaries and allowances of all sorts she is to-day forced to offer to her public servants in the superior grades. At present, the lowest paid gazetted officer is given a salary about fifty times as large as the average income of an Indian.

INSUPPORTABLE SALARIES SCALE.

What unity of sentiment, or sympathy of purpose, can there be between the rulers and the ruled divided by such a vast economic gulf? What conception can the rulers, thus privileged and entrenched, have of the needs and desires, of the longings and sufferings, of the people they are set to rule? There is no alternative for self-governing India, if she desires to be economical in her administration but to cut radically and permanently the inflated and insupportable scale of her public salaries bill. The Municipal Budget of Bombay, for the year 1933-34, has a deficit of some 12 lakhs, of which about an eighth only is proposed to be met by the Commissioner by continuing, under protest, the cut in the salaries ordered last year. The taxpayer has to meet about 59 per cent. as much again, while the reserves and balances are proposed to make up the balance, which, in reality, is only a burden deferred. So long as such maxims of public finance obtain in the land, what hope can we have of real, substantial and lasting economy?

TOO MANY OF THEM.

The curse of initially disproportionately high salaries is not the only fault in our national economy. Thanks to the very liberal regulations of public service in India,—the like of which in extravagance are not to be found in the whole wide-world,—we have to provide for leave and other concessions to the public employees on a very high scale. The result is that we have to maintain, in our public services, something like between 49 per cent., and 59 per cent. more personnel than we absolutely need for the efficient conduct of our administrative machinery. The presence of supernumeraries in public service becomes particularly difficult to avoid, because of the vested interests created when once an individual is admitted in a public department. However inefficient he may be, he must be continued,—the doctrine of fixity of tenure being applied in proportion inverse to the efficiency of the individual concerned.

On this reasoning, were the Municipal List scrutinised carefully; and if the city fathers could find it in their hearts to be a little more exacting in demanding a fair equivalent to the salaries paid, a considerable retrenchment could be effected in the strength alone of the personnel maintained. Such suggestions are, I know, apt to fall on deaf ears because of the very nature of democratic institutions. The final authority has so many claims to satisfy, so many voters to please, so many interests to conciliate, that any talk of economy of this nature is apt to be ignored, if it is not positively condemned,—unless, indeed, in municipal administration there is a determination to rise to the height of putting the collective interests of the city above those of the individual interests of friends and supporters.

LARGE SAVING POSSIBLE.

The exact volume of the economies herein suggested is difficult to estimate without sufficient data for co-relating the work received and the salaries paid. But, just as the substitution of mechanical transport has, on the Commissioner's own admission, resulted in a substantial saving in the department concerned, there is very good reason to believe a better organisation of the personnel, and a more efficient supervision, of the staff, together with the aid of mechanical devices wherever possible, must result in very handsome savings.

CO-ORDINATE LOCAL SERVICES.

There is an aspect of economy in our local municipal expenditure which is not covered by the points hitherto urged. That aspect consists in a co-ordination of all the services of a purely local nature, which are to-day performed by different bodies, often overlapping upon one another, and together occasioning a waste of which the civic public has no conception. The economy of co-ordinated service, and concentrated management has been perceived so far by private entrepreneurs, that the

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

Notes of the Day

Foiled.

Mr. Cosgrave's attempt to secure from the Irish Dail a vote of censure against the de Valera Government is foiled by the Labourites, who prefer the vigorous policy of the Fianna Fail in settling the Anglo-Irish dispute to the weak and accommodating attitude of its predecessors in office. By 75 votes to 70, the Dail rejected the censure motion. The fact that de Valera and his followers have to depend upon Labour support to avert defeat in the Dail by the Cosgravites encourages the latter in making these attempts to unseat the present Government, but they have so far failed. Their effort, as Mr. de Valera said "to drive the Irish from behind a Government they chose and restore a Government which had worked so amicably with England," will not succeed, because to the majority of the people of the Free State, it is clear that de Valera is fighting manly to secure them their just rights.

Will They Explain?

Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, who interviewed her husband in the Dhulia Jail last week, reports that he has lost about 40 pounds in weight in jail, that he has recently been suffering from cough and pain in the chest, and that his earlier ear complaint continues to cause anxiety. From her account it appears that he has not yet been examined by any ear specialist, either at Government's or his own expense, with the result that the suppuration in the ear still continues; and if it affects other parts, the consequences, she says, may be serious. Mrs. Bajaj says that in his present condition the climate of Dhulia does not agree with him. We understand that he is still given "C" Class treatment. If the report is true, is it not a scandal that a prisoner of his distinguished status should be placed in "C" Class? As regards his health, it is certainly the duty of Government to acquaint the public what steps they have taken or propose to take to afford him the necessary medical facilities.

Burma And R. T. C.

Having unconditionally accepted the invitation to attend the third R. T. Conference, the Indian "delegates" now in London are reported to have given some thought, though rather late in the day, to the question of Burma's status at the Conference. But they are not known to have arrived at any decisions on the subject. Probably they will continue to leave the initiative in the matter to the Government and the Burmans. The latter, however, have considerably upset this carefully laid plan to separate Burma from India. Acording to the latest reports of the general election the Anti-Separationists have secured 39 seats—in many cases with overwhelming majorities—the Separationists 29, and neutrals 9. Of the remaining three seats, two at least are expected to go to the Anti-Separationists. The Burmese having decided against separation, the members of the "Pocket" Conference cannot afford any longer to ignore the Burmese question.

An Amazing Ban.

Many educational authorities in the country are culpably apathetic towards the popularisation of Hindi but some seem to be positively hostile towards the reform. A report from Jubbulpore states that when the students of the local Robertson College had decided to form a Hindi Literary Debating Club and had actually invted Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chohan, a well-known poetess of the province to perform the inaugural ceremony if the Club, the Principal of the College issued a notice forbidding the inauguration and directing the students not to take part in the Debating Club It is difficult to understand this meddling on the part of the Principal, but what is most amazing is his reported order that no inaugural ceremony like the one contemplated by the students should be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. Has not even the Principal the power to authorise the inauguration of a Hindi Club without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner?

(Continued from Column 7.)

the Tariff Board merely on grounds of retrenchment; a body which has entirely justified its existence and proved undoubtedly useful, ought by popular consent to be allowed to continue its meritorious work. I even suggest that in order to add to its usefulness the Government should instead of scrapping the Tariff Board consider the question of strengthening its powers by studying the constitution of similar Board in the United States. One very legitimate grievances of the present Tariff Board as pointed out by the President during the recent Textile Industry Inquiry is the lack of statutory powers to call upon the parties concerned to produce evidence of the character required by the Board. This is a direction in which the Tariff Board needs to be imperatively strengthened.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

I find from the papers that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has finally decided to accept the resolution of nine members and to request Mr. B N Karanjia the President to withdraw his resignation. This appears to be a very wise and just decision. I am informed that before this decision was reached very strenuous efforts were made to induce the signatories of the letter of resignation to reconsider their position. But these efforts having failed, there was no other course left open but to accept. One main reason which appears to have influenced certain members of the Committee is the necessity for taking up the challenge thrown out by the resigning members to run the Chamber on usual lines without their support. The public is now anxiously awaiting some explanation from the members of the National group who now carry the main responsibility for conducting the work of the Chamber.

* * * *

I hope that the request made by the Committee to the President will be gracefully complied with by him. The President, in any case, should be a man above parties and as his own letter of resignation does not indicate any dissatisfaction on his part with the National group on the Committee, it would be in the fitness of things for him to do his duty of standing by them at a time when other senior members have thought fit to non-cooperate with the commercial community, though one of the most prominent amongst them recently declared from house-tops that all his life he has believed in co-operation. I defer comment on the President's action till next week.

* * * *

The public, I am sure, will entirely sympathise with Prof. C N Vakil in his attempt to answer the most unwarranted attack made on him in the Legislative Assembly during the Ottawa debate. Whilst I am prepared to admit that according to the rigid procedure of a Select Committee like the one considering the Ottawa Agreement, Prof. Vakil as a witness is not entitled to answer his critics, I believe that this rigidity of procedure could very well have been relaxed to do justice to a man who was abused and maligned by people who enjoy the privilege of the floor of the Assembly. It is nothing short of cowardice for members of the Legislative Assembly to pour phials of vitriolic abuse on people outside with the positive knowledge that the parties abused have no remedy in law against such irresponsible rhodomontade uttered in the Assembly. Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty and others who thought proper to launch this most unjustified attack on the critics of the Ottawa Agreement must show the courage of repeating their speeches in the Assembly outside the hall to take the consequences of their imprudent utterances.

* * * *

I understand that the Government shortly contemplate scrapping the Tariff Board. I do not believe this can be good news for the country. I am, of course, alive to the fact that the method of ascertaining the amount and extent of protection to Indian industries through detailed investigations by the Tariff Board is not an arrangement which ensures expeditious grant of necessary protection to the deserving industries. But considering the circumstances under which we live to-day and the inordinate delay involved in departmental red-tapeism when Government departments handle such matters, I think the method of working through the Tariff Board is not only infinitely superior in the way of judicious shifting of facts and impartial ascertainment of the necessity of State assistance but is also conducive of minimising to a degree the possibilities of such questions being indefinitely shelved in the pigeon-holes of Government departments.

* * * *

Though the Tariff Board has been in existence only for a few years, various inquiries which have been made uptil now have resulted in securing substantial benefit on Indian industries not only in the way of direct assistance through protective duties but in suggesting very constructive lines of development and expansion. The reports of the Tariff Board are an invaluable asset to this country and I have not the slightest doubt that when responsibility in the coming future is vested in Indian hands all its recommendations rejected by the present Government will be speedily given effect to, to assist our industries towards a further stage of expansion.

* * * *

I think, therefore, it would be a most unwise step to scrap

(Continued In Col. 6.)

"BIG BUSINESS" THREAT TO INDIAN CHAMBER

"National Group" On Their Right To Criticise Member's Action

"NO PERSONAL VENDETTA: NO COERCION"

The National group of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber have issued the following statement:—

As the thirteen gentlemen who have tendered their resignations as members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have thought fit to give wide publicity to their letter of resignaion, which contains unwarranted allegation against other members of the Committee, the members of the National group, who at present form the majority of the Committee, have been compelled to issue this statement to enable the public in general and the commercial community in particular to appreciate the true facts of the situation.

WHY THEY RESIGNED.

The reason given by these gentlemen in their letter of resignation is as follows:—

"The way in which the business of the Chamber is now being conducted, running it on party lines and giving effect to pre-considered decisions made outside the Chamber prevent a fair and dispassionate consideration, of questions on their merits and jeopardise the best interest of the Chamber."

"DISINGENUOUS ATTEMPT."

We need hardly point out that this is a disingenuous attempt on the part of these gentlemen to keep back from the public the real reason for their resigning from the Committee. It is now widely known that most of these gentlemen did their utmost to defeat the resolution which was recently passed by the Committee in regard to the action of Sir Purshottamdas in accepting invitation to the third R.T.C. We wish to take this opportunity of placing before the public certain facts in connection with this matter, which would show the enirely unreasonable attitude of these gentlemen.

LEGAL ADVICE.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhy the mover of the resolution, had given due notice of it before it came to the Committee for discussion. When the Committee decided without dissent to grant priority to Mr. Gandhy's resolution, the president informed the Committee that he had consulted Mr. Coyaji and other lawyers and was advised that it was not competent for the Committee to consider a resolution like that of Mr. Gandhy. The president then invited Mr. [illegible] and Mr. M. S. Captain, to give their legal advice to the Committee, who advised that the resolution was outside the scope of the objects and constitution of the Chamber and that, if passed, it would involve both the Chamber and the members of the Committee individually into an action for defamation by Sir Purshottamdas.

POWER OF EXPULSION.

This legal advice, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, raised a fundamental issue as to the right of the Committee to criticise the public action of any one of its members, though that action may have been taken in his personal capacity. It may be pointed out that Rule 30 of the Chamber empowers the General Body to expel any member of the Chamber who in the opinion of the General Body has been found guilty of any action which is detrimental to the credit of the Chamber. The majority of the members, therefore, could not accept the legal advice because if the Chamber possessed the right of expelling a member it could not be denied the lesser power of criticising the public action of any of its members. It was on this fundamental issue that the members of the National Group obtained the legal opinion of the eminent constitutional lawyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. This opinion appears to have completely set at rest the doubts raised in the minds of the Comm[illegible] by the opinion of Mr. F. E[illegible]d Mr. Coyaji.

RIGH[illegible]ISE.

As the [illegible]ve seen from Sir Ch[illegible]ion, the right of the Committee to criticise the action of Sir Purshottamdas has been fully vindicated and therefore, the resolution moved was a resolution which was entirely within the objects and rules of the Chamber. Even though the members of the National Group were thus completely satisfied on this ground that Mr. Gandhy's resolution was perfectly in order, they willingly offered to explore possibilities of the compromise by which a resolution purporting to express the wishes of the commercial community on the subject may be passed unanimously by the Committee of the Chamber. To this end, very sincere and strenuous efforts were made on both sides, but they proved futile.

ABJECT SURRENDER.

The public also might know that at the end of several days' negotiations, during which various draft resolutions were considered, the National Group were informed that the only possible compromise that could be considered by the other side was an abject surrender on their part by withdrawing Mr. Gandhy's resolution. As self-respecting men and actuated by no other than the clearest desire of giving expression to the wishes of the commercial community in general in this matter, we had no other course left open than to resist the autocratic and unreasonable attitude on the part of the resigning members.

"INEXPLICABLE ATTITUDE"

That this attitude on their part was entirely inexplicable, will be seen, if we state that Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji during the course of the negotiations more than once stated that though individually certain members of the Committee may have approved of the action of Sir Purshottamdas, these gentlemen as members of the Committee could only look at this action from the standpoint of the Chamber; and the public is not unaware of the policy laid down by the Federaion of the Indian Chambers of Commerce not to participate in the work of constitutional reforms till certain well known conditions are fulfilled The Indian Merchants' Chamber is a constituent body of the Federation and as such, is bound by this policy. The Chamber therefore, until this policy was altered by the Federation, could not approve of the action of Sir Purshottamdas.

THREATS OF BIG BUSINESS

The resignation have not surprised us in view of the fact that during the course of negotiations, Mr. F E Dinshaw who, though not a member of the Committee, was the spokesman of the other side, all along threatened that the Chamber would be broken up and a new Chamber would be started if Sir Purshottamdas was censured for going to the Round Table Conference. We, of course, could not be influenced in what we believed to be our clear duty by threats of this character. We only ask the members of the Chamber and the public whether it is fair that representatives of big business should be allowed to browbeat the Committee into accepting their dictation when it is entirely contrary to the consistent policy of the Chamber.

NO PERSONAL VENDETTA

It was and is alleged that the tabling of the above resolution was actuated by personal vendetta on the part of some members against Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas We may however, take this opportunity of assuring the public that in pressing the passage of the above resolution, we only did our duty in upholding the policy of the Chamber and the Federation. If Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas thought that it was necessary for the Indian commercial community to be represented at the third R T C, th only constitutional course open to him as a leading member of the Chamber and the Federation was to have taken steps to have the resolution of the Federation passed in March 1932 rescinded or modified in such a manner as could have enabled him to accept the invitation to the third R T C. Instead, however of adopting the above course. Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas consulted his few big business friends before accepting the invitation to the third R T C at the same time flouting the deliberate policy of the Chamber and the Federation.

"HARDLY GRACEFUL"

We leave it entirely to the public in general and the Indian commercial community in particular to judge for themselves whether in the events that had happened the Committee of the Chamber was not justified in passing the above resolution. If, however, the friends on the other side felt that the Committee of the Chamber had erred in passing the above resolution, the only proper course for them was to have approached the General Body for the purpose of rescinding or modifying the said resolution. Instead, however, of adopting such a course they have thought fit to send it their resignations for entirely different reasons It is hardly graceful for these members who have had long public career to have taken this step regardless of the best interests of the Chamber for such honest difference of opinion under such a plea. We hope that from what is stated above, the public will be satisfied that these gentlemen have sent in their resignation not so much for the reasons mentioned in their letter of resignation but out of pride of vanishing power.

WELL ORGANISED SYSTEM

It is entirely true that we have a well organised system by which we study in advance questions which are brought to the weekly meetings of the Committee. We fail to understand how any one can have a grievance against an organisation like ours which has enabled the majority of the members of the Committee to devote a considerable part of their time week after week to the study of the problems coming before the chamber, and after consideration to formulate our own views and policies. It is one of our determined aims to break the convention of perpetuating the representation of the Chamber on public bodies through the same person. We have during the past two years endeavoured and in practically every case with success, to break this convention and to appoint new men on public bodies.

"A FALSE CHARGE."

The charge of "preventing a fair and dispassionate consideration of questions on their merits" is not only false in so far as we are concerned, but is most unfair to Mr. Karanjia, the President who, we are sure will support our claim that we have consistently stood by him in maintaining the dignity of the chair. It is within our knowledge that the President has several times relaxed the usual rigidity of procedure to permit every member of the Committee to have a full say on every important subject before the Committee. Those who have preferred this charge against us have not, of course, told the public as to the extent of their activity in the work of the Committee.

In the propaganda that has been carried on by some of these gentlemen it is stated that at the time of last election we had promised not to work through our Group. We take this opportunity of stating in the most unequivocal terms that this is far from actual facts and that since conversations on our side at that time were arranged only with Seth Mathuradas Vasanji we publicly request him to say that any one of our spokesman ever gave a promise or undertaking of that character.

NO COERCION

We have also seen it stated that members of our Group are coerced into voting according to the mandate of our Group. Whilst pointing out that our rules and practice provide ample latitude for the exercise of one's judgment and voting power, we have on record several instances where members have been allowed to remain neutral or to vote according to their personal view But, we are constrained to ask publicly both those who are resigning and their influential friends outside the Committee whether they have not canvassed support for defeating our resolution re. Sir Purshottamdas and have not even hesitated to employ most undesirable pressure on some members of the Committee to vote with them.

"UNWARRANTED ALLEGATIONS."

In conclusion we also deem it necessary to request these gentlemen to cite any question on which the best interests of the Chamber have been jeopardised through our work. We are prepared at any time to take the verdict of the General Body of members of the Chamber on the unwarranted allegations made against us and we are in no doubt as to what that verdict will be.

Ordinance Bill Under Fire

"VICIOUS, MISCHIEVOUS, UNCALLED FOR AND UNTIMELY" SAYS RANGACHARIAR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

Discussion on the Ordinance Bill was resumed to-day in the Legislative Assembly. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar was the first speaker.

At question time Sir B. L. Mitter said that there was no foundation for the statement in the press that the Government of India Bill to be introduced in Parliament was drafted in May or June 1931. The whole purpose of the procedure of Joint Select Committee, he added, was to obtain full observations and criticisms of Government proposals put forward in the form not of a bill but of a White Paper by Parliamentary and Indian representatives before the Government of India Bill was introduced in Parliament.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Mr Sitarama Raju asked whether decision on the Ottawa Agreements would be left to the vote of non-official members of the Assembly.

Sir B. L. Mitter replied in the negative.

Sir Joseph Bhore informed Mr. Suki Raj Roy that there was nothing in the Trade Agreement made at Ottawa affecting the Indian Import duty on wheat.

POONA PACT ECHO

The same member asked Government whether the sudden stoppage of interviews with Mahatma Gandhi of political leaders after the Poona Pact was ordered by Bombay Government on their own initiative or upon instructions from the India Government or His Majesty's Government.

The Home Member replied that the action taken was in accordance with the policy of Government as a whole.

ATTACK ON ORDINANCE BILL

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar speaking on the Ordinance Bill viewed the question from a political point of view and reminded Government that non-co-operation originated in dissatisfaction caused by dyarchy. "Let us not commit the same mistake. In using the word "us" I consider myself part of the Government. Let us not commit the same blunder. You are going to introduce a popular system of Government to be worked by the people and it is up to you not to irritate the people at a time like that.

UNWISE MEASURE

This measure is unwise from many points of view. Undoubtedly the ordinances were enacted at a time of emergency. It is admitted by Government that the movement has been brought under control if not extinguished. Government may well congratulate themselves on the results achieved so far. They have to satisfy themselves whether the same necessity exists for the measure. Government are bringing this up only as a wise precaution for the future. Now it depends on the form of Government we are going to get. If it is going to be satisfactory it is far better not to have this weapon.

SITUATION NOT SO GRAVE

"Is it your plan: Here we offer you reforms; if you don't take them we have this weapon to suppress you and force them down your throats? The Viceroy is obliged to travel by air to avoid the expense of guarding the rail route. How long will this continue? I do not deny that there is some justification for some of the provisions of the bill; but the necessity for them is not proved. What we want are British institutions in this country, not Continental methods nor Oriental despotism The country has been reduced to the position of a desert. I have never known such political depression. No public meetings can be held. Newspapers write on Batavian orang instead of Indian subjects (Laughter.) I do not think the situation in the country is so grave. My friend, Mr. James; can walk in the streets of Madras without trouble.

Mr. James: I was stoned in 1930

Mr. Rangachariar: Then perhaps you were not the same Mr. James (Laughter) and were new Calcutta.

Mr. James: No No (Renewed laughter).

VICIOUS & MISCHIEVOUS

Mr. Rangachariar referred to police excesses and ended: "This bill is vicious and mischievous uncalled for and untimely and I ask the house to reject it instead of having resort to dilatory motions." (Applause.)

HUDSON'S PICTURE OF CONGRESS

Sir Leslie Hudson urged immediate consideration and passage of the Bill as amended by Select Committee. It was intended, he said, to stop loopholes in the present law of the land and was compelled by the activities of the Congress Party which in carrying out its programme was using methods of coercion and was openly defying law and order. He disputed Mr. Rangachariar's contention that Congressmen were not behind the terrorists and asked the House to read the bulletins issued by the Congress Party, as they contained incitements to people.

Mr. Yamin n (elected member for Meerut) at outset of his speech referred to certain incidents in the Select Committee about which there had been a controversy.

Mr. Hoon asked the Chair if it was right to refer to the Select Committee proceedings on the floor of the House.

ASSEMBLY FINAL AUTHORITY

The President explained the functions of a select committee "vis a vis" the House and pointed out that a Select Committee was only a reporting committee, where differences of opinion expressed in the initial stages of a bill were sought to be reconciled, but the Assembly itself was the final authority on the matter. The Chair trusted that these points would be borne in mind during the discussion of the Bill.

"PRESENT TO CONGRESS"

Mr. Yaminkhan continuing his speech referred to improvements effected by the Select Committee and pointed to the limiting of the life of the Bill to three years and to the fact that certain non-bailable offences have been made bailable.

Mr. Rangachariar had talked of peaceful picketing. The speaker had never noticed any peaceful picketing. It might have started peacefully but always tended to be otherwise. This bill was in effect a present to Congressmen for their behaviour and even now if they would give up their methods this bill would automatically remain a dead letter. The principle of the bill had been accepted by a majority of votes and now that certain acceptable changes had been made, it should be passed by the House

After lunch, Sir Hari Singh Gour moved the appointment of Mr. Sarda to the Special Ottawa Committee in place of Mr. B. Das, who resigned.

The House approved of the proposal.

GAME BEHIND.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independent Party, speaking on the Ordinance Bill said, that Sir Leslie Hudson had candidly admitted that the country was in a state of war with the Congress and it was for the Government to assume every weapon to fight that war. The speaker asked whether that was the correct attitude. Was it contended that no other opinion except Congress opinion existed in the country? Why then should they make a law which would suppress liberty of the people in general? So far as the Congress was concerned, Government could easily deal with them under the ordinary law.

He felt that there must be some ulterior purpose behind the proposed legislation "You say that you are going to hand over the reins of Government to representatives of the people. If that is so within a year the Congress will capture the Legislatures and repeal the law or even if the Congress does not come, we would stand committed to its repeal. Why then make this law? What is the game behind it? Is it that you want to have powers to protect British trade against boycott and want to place the Executive above the law? Do you really want that when power goes to representatives of the people, the Executer should be armed with powers, which you yourself did not possess for the last 150 years. My friend Mr. Yaminkhan, has only the Congress before his eyes."

Mr. Yaminkhan: No. I also see Chittagong and the attempt on Sir Alfred Watson's life

Sir Abdur Rahim: I want to ask directly "Does he want the Ahrar Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Red Shirts to be treated in the same way and suppressed?"

Mr. Yaminkhan: All movements which prevent the progress of the country, must be suppressed.

Sir Abdur Rahim: I know he cannot answer that question.

NO FIGURES PRODUCED.

Sir Abdur Rahim continuing said that Government had not produced any figures to show the number of people dissuaded from joining the military and the police forces. Why should not a public servant, who was being armed with power, which can be grossly abused and under which he could blackmail and extort, why should not he also suffer the inconvenience which other members of the public suffer?

Concluding, the speaker said. "My argument is that the provinces have their own remedy. Why should you have an all-India penal legislation?"

Mr. Haig: This Bill is the foundation on which the local bills have been framed. If this Bill were not there, local bills would have been framed in a different

Sir Abdur Rahim: This Bill is not yet passed. How can it be the foundation? I maintain that whatever public opinion there is in the country is strongly against this tBill. The majority of elected members of this House are against it.

Mr. Haig: What about local Councils?

Sir Abdur Rahim: The Bill as amended remains essentially the same and a majority of elected members will vote against it.

Mr. B.R. Puri said that, being one of those who walked out of the Select Committee, he would assert that they stood by every syllable of what they gave out in their statement to the Press and its value could not be taken away by knights and would-be knights.

"PIECE OF IMPERTINENCE"

If this bill was passed then, Mr Puri argued, the legislature would be handing over to the executive powers to legislate on their behalf. In fact, they were substituting an outside, Bureaucratic agency for the legislature in complete repudiation of the acts of this legislature. Any attempt on the part of this house to legislate delegating its own powers was a piece of gross legislative impertinence. If it was an emergency measure, as it was originally intended to be, why then did they now fix its life even for three years.

SHOLAPUR CASE HUOTED

Sir B I Mitter quoted from the Bombay High Court's judgment in the Sholapur case to prove that, while the Governor General had power to promulgate a law he had also power to provide that it was to come into operation at such time and in such areas as he might prescribe.

Sir Harisingh Gour: Do you argue that that is the case here?

Sir B L Mitter: Precisely The Governor General has power to declare how the law is to be administered and I, therefore, maintain that this ordinance has been regularly promulgated.

Mr. B R Puri: Do you think that clause ten can be defended on that authority?

Sir B L Mitter: That disposes of that point. As for Sir Abdur Rahim's point, I must point out that the ordinary law does not cover many of the illegal activities of the Congress like picketing and boycotting. (Applause)

Mr. Hoon, supporting re-circulation, said that the renewed repressive measures had reduced the administration of justice to a mere farce. Repressive measures, instead of improving matters, were only aggravating the malady. He did not favour returning the bill to select committee for reconsideration.

Sir Mahomed Yakub said that the rigour of the Bill had been very much softened in the select Committee.

Finally, he said that legitimate political movement could never be stopped by enactments.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh held that civil disobedience was lawful. It was the only weapon left for defenceless masses. He quoted authority to support this point. He said that there was nothing new in the cry from habitual supporters of Government. He read out a number of orders of District officials which he said were on the face of them misuse of the ordinance and were irritating. The speaker from his own experience could say that officials were unfit to moderately administer the provisions of the Bill, which Government said was very different from the ordinances themselves. He had not concluded the speech when the President adjourned the House till Monday—A.P.

NOTICE TO AGENTS

The price of the issue of Saturday, Sunday and *also Monday* is fixed at one anna per copy. The issues for other days are priced at half-anna per copy.

HOOVER AND ROOSEVELT TO MEET

AT WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK

Belgium Wants Extension Of Moratorium

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A meeting between President Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt on the war debt is likely to be held at Washington early next week.

Meanwhile, Belgian note delivered to Mr. Stimson at Washington asks for extension of the moratorium on war debts, and re-examination of the debt settlements, citing British and French requests.

The failure of Italy to follow suit by asking for a moratorium is exciting interest in Italy where opinion is generally expressed that Sgr Mussolini is closely watching American reaction to the British and French note before closing his hand.—Reuter.

Late Mr. P. C. Menon

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 14.

The death occurred last night of Mr. P. Chandresakara Menon, I.C.S. Sub-Collector, Shermadevi, at the age of about 33 at Palacottah from enteric fever. He is the nephew of Sir M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member, Madras.—A.P.

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"I Cannot Accept Freedom Under Any Restrictions"

UNTOUCHABILITY SHOULD BE MADE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE

GANDHIJI ON NECESSITY OF VILLAGE PROPAGANDA BY WOMEN WORKERS

The following are the questions asked by Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, President, A.I.D.C. Association, Provincial Branch, Poona on November 11, and the answers given by Mahatmaji.

The untouchables are trying to enter the temples by all possible means. Suppose the method of persuasion and mutual good will fail, do you think that the untouchables should resort to Satyagraha? If they may resort to it what should be the method adopted?

A. Under the present circumstances I don't think that "Satyagraha" is at all advisable or needed. All efforts should be concentrated on Guruvayoor Harijans should for the time being watch what the cast-men are doing. Whatever happens about Guruvayoor is likely to happen to many if not all the other temples.

PARVATI TEMPLE QUESTION.

Q. In the case of the entry into the Parvati temple all methods have been tried including the attempts of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. May I know how to get out of this fix?

A. I am aware of your efforts and "Satyagraha" in regard to the Parwati temple. Even regarding this I should advise you to wait till the Guruvayoor matter is settled one way or the other. In the mean while you can carry on negotiations with the Parwati Trustees and create public opinion.

Q. Now that Government has permitted you to do untouchability work unfettered what objections have you to come out and devote yourself to this cause alone.

NO FREEDOM UNDER RESTRICTIONS.

A. I cannot accept my freedom under any restrictions. But this is a matter I must not discuss.

Q. We learn from the correspondence published in the papers that you have announced a fast in suit with Mr. Kellapan. Suppose any touchable or untouchable announces another fast in connection with some other noteworthy tample say Kashi Vishveshwar, may I know whether you will be prepared to stake your life in every such case? Do you think that your person will be able to cope with this anamolous situation?

IN HONOUR BOUND.

A. I have given my word to Mr. Kellappan, and I am in honour bound to start my fast with him on the 2nd of January, 1932. If somebody else starts a similar fast in respect of another temple I do not hold myself bound to join him. Every case has to be examined in its merits. And in no case should workers resort to fast without full deliberation and justification.

RIGHT TO PUBLIC WELLS.

Q. What are the obligations and duties of the Touchables and Untouchables with regard to indiscriminate use by both of public wells or such other common sources of water as tanks etc.

A. The Untouchables have as much right to have water from the public wells and tanks as the Touchables. The matter, in case of any difference of opinion should be settled amicably by persuasion and negotiation.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS.

Q. It is the desire of the depressed classes that the League should give precedence in spending its funds to Technical Education for the "Depressed" classes such as Tanning, leather goods rope making, etc. in foreign countries as well as in India instead of spending it on other propaganda. So on behalf of these classes I have to request you to press this point of views for the promotion of this idea.

It is also our desire that common hostels be opened where touchables and untouchables will stay together.

COMMON HOSTELS.

A. I agree to your porposal about spending some of the Funds of the League in Scholarships for the Untouchables and for Technical Education such as Leather Tanning, Making Leather Good, Rope-making, etc., in India as well as Foreign Countries. I am wholly with you when you suggest the opening of Common Hostels for the Touchables and the Untouchables and trying to get the existing ones thrown open to the latter. The League will surely try and use its influence in this matter.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA.

Q. Don't you think that the campaign against untouchability should be confined to villages in centres of orthodoxy, rather than to towns where people are educated and broad minded to a little extent at least. Are not some women workers necessary to do propoganda work among village women?

A. Yes. The campaign against Untouchability should primarily be carried on vigorously in the villages. In the East Khandesh District and several other Provinces and Districts movement of this sort has been already commenced. Women should come forward in large numbers to work for this movement.

A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Q. Do you feel the necessity of incorporating the question of removal of untouchability as one of the Fundamental Rights in the new constitution of India? That is to say will it be proper to consider it a criminal offence if any Hindu is treated an untouchable at any public place and further will it be proper to punish him under a law for for wounding his religious susceptibilities? If time comes will the Indian National Congress be prepared and try to embody this principle in the Constitution?

A. Removal of Untouchability should undoubtedly be one of the Fundamental rights in the New Constitution of India. Yes. It should be considered a Criminal Offence to treat any Hindu Untouchable. The Congress will certainly be prepared to embody this principal in the constiion.

Referendum On Temple Temple Entry

(Continued from page 1)

ist Opposition or to disregard their sentiment. I have no doubt whatsoever that some of them feel strongly that Sanatana Dharma is in danger. Nevertheless, it is astonishing how narrow at least in theory is the difference between the Sanatanist and the reformer

STARTLING ADMISSIONS.

Almost every letter that I have received from the Sanatanists makes these startling admissions

(1) We admit that there is much to be done for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans;

(2) We admit that many caste Hindus are ill-treating the Harijans;

(3) We admit that their children should receive education and that they should have better quarters to live in;

(4) We admit that they shou'd have proper arrangements for bathing and drawing water for themselves;

(5) We admit that they should have full political rights;

(6) We admit that they should have ample facilities for worship and

(7) We admit that they should have all the civic rights that the others have.

But, say these Sanatanists, "we must not be compelled to touch them or associate with them especially, whilst they are in their present condition".

REPLY TO SANATANISTS.

Then I say to them, since you admit the necessity for putting them on the same level with you, why are you agitated that other caste Hindus will go a step further, and believe on the strength of the same Shastras that you believe in, that it is their duty not to regard the Harijans as untouchables, but to have them share with themselves all those rights and privileges which you concede to them, but which you would have them to enjoy and exercise in isolation from you. Surely you who want to guard your own liberty of action and rightly resent the very idea of coercion, will not desire that the reformers should be coerced into carrying out schemes of amelioration which you hold to be necessary in exactly the same manner as you would like.

WAY OUT

I venture to suggest a better way. Since you are at one with the reformers in conceding the desirability of ameliorating the condition of the Harijans, and since you have not hitherto done anything tangible in that direction, subscribe liberally to the funds that the reformers are collecting, and use them as your agents for carrying out the common scheme and respect their interpretation of Hindu religion, as you would have them to respect yours. Hitherto, in practice, you have not resented the Reformer's action in associating with the Harijans. You have suffered him to go his own way. You have not boycotted him. There is, then, no meaning in your opposition now simply because the movement has become more active and more universal than before.

REFERENDUM

One difficulty is still standing in the way. Who is to have the use of public temples and other public institutions that are in existence, and from which Harijans are at present debarred, in some cases legally and in others, far more numerous cases, illegally. There is a very simple way out of the difficulty. If only each party will shed anger and mutual disrespect, a referendum can easily be taken for each village or a group of villages and each city or each division of a City, and whichever party has the majority in favour of its view should make use of the public institutions, including the temples. And if the Sanatanists carry the majority with them, they should defray their share with the reformers of the cost of providing equal services for the reformers and the Untouchables.

I bracket the reformers with the Harijans for if they are worth their salt, and will work up to their conviction, as time progresses, the duty must dawn upon them of denying to themselves the use of a single service which the Harijans cannot enjoy with the cas'e Hindus on absolutely equal terms

PARALLEL SERVICES

Following out this train of reasoning, the Sanatanists will see that in justice, they should bear the whole cost of bringing into being parallel services, because as I have understood the correspondence and as I have explained above, the Sanatanists agree that the Harijans are entitled to the same services that they have hitherto enjoyed, and of which the Harijans have hitherto been deprived. Let not the Sanatanist run away with themselves by picturing a condition of things as existing, but which in reality does not exist.

IMPLICATIONS OF PACT

Let them clearly understand that the removal of Untouchability in accordance with the Yeravada Pact, and with the declaration of the recently formed All-India Anti-Untouchability League includes no more than I have narrated. It does not include inter dinning and intermarriage. That many Hindus, including myself would go much further ought not to disturb the Sanatanists They will not want to stiffle private judgment or private action, and if they have deep faith in what they believe, they should not take fright, in anticipation of what is to come. If a particular reform has an inherent vitality and has come in response to the needs of the time no power on earth can stem its irresistible march.

CHARGE ANSWERED

The third question is:—

"Are you not regarding political emancipation by forcing on public attention your views on social and religious questions, and springing upon the public a hurricane agitation for their acceptance?"

I cannot answer this question at length without trespassing upon the limits which, as a prisoner, I have accepted for conducting the Anti-Untouchability campaign. But this much I can say, that those who know me at all, should understand that I draw no hard and fast line of demarcation between political, social, religious and other questions. I have always held that they are inter-dependent and that the solution of one brings nearer the solution of the rest This does not exhaust the questions which I have collected from the correspondence, which is already proving more than I can handle with the very limited assistance which only naturally I can have. I must deal with the rest to the best of my ability in the statement to follow.

I would here like to urge the correspondents to be merciful. Hitherto, I have punctiliously acknowledged almost all the letters that have reachd me. But the correspondents, will henceforth please be satisfied with whatever answers I can give through the series of statements. I am issuing, and they will help themselves and me, if they will be brief and write only when they have something original to say or when they have questions to which they must have answers from me, before they can form their judgment on any issue arising in connection with the movement.—A.P.

ANDHRA WOMEN FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Conference Supports Sarda And Gour Bills

ELLORE, Nov. 15.

The Andhra Provincial Women's Conference, Rajahmundry, which was attended by a thousand delegates passed resolutions protesting against separate electorates for women adumbrated in the Premier's Award, and urging joint electorates and adult franchise, urging also for the formation of societies for bringing to book those violating the Sarda Act, and removal of untouchability.

The Conference also supported Mr. Sarda's Inheritance Bill and Sir H.S. Gour's Divorce Bill and urged for equal inheritance rights for women, removal of purdah, establishment of a number of child welfare centres and favouring the starting of a permanent central organisation for social propaganda.—A.P.

PERUMBUR STRIKE.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

To-day the 23rd day of the Perambur Strike a Communique issued by the Agent of the M S M Railway says. There is nothing of importance to report from Perambur or Arkonam The conditions in other parts of the Railway are normal.

It is understood that H E H the Nizams Railway Union has written to the Perambur Union offering financial support. They have already remitted rupees two hundred. The Union has also received messages of sympathy from the B N Railway Union branches. S I Railway Labour Union Trichinopoly has promised to remit fortnightly relief. It is understood that they have also sought Government intervention to bring about a settlement suggesting the appointment of a Conciliation Board The Amsterdam Transport Workers Federation has cabled to Mr Giri supporting the strike Mr Giri has already visited Guntakal Hubli and Gadag. He intends visiting Poona Miraj Belgaum and Margao this week.—A.P.

RAGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 15

The following are the results of the football matches played under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day:—

Surrey 22, Kent 16 (at Richmond): Sussex 0, Eastern Counties 19 (at Brighton).—Reuter.

FRONTAL ATTACK ON ORDINANCE BILL

Lady Willingdon Present In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI Nov. 16.

The Assembly took four days holiday to-day to enable the Ottawa Special Committee to work continuously. The debate today was quite interesting, as leading Opposition Member took part in it. But it was apparent from the lobby talks that the Opposition quarters were determined not to go to vote today on any of the amendments before the House, and to take matter on to Monday That was why Mr. Gyaprasad Singh took the floor at the end of the day and began multiplying incidents to show how abuses of law had occurred

When he had finished this, he started a critical review of various sections of the Bill and also kept on looking at the watch The President, understood that the member would not finish to-day, and adjourned the House till Monday.

The proceedings were particularly lively when Mr Yamin Khan addressed the House.

LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT

The Countess of Willingdon was, at this stage, in the Viceregal box and Mr. Yamin Khan warmed up a great deal in attacking congressmen. He also initiated a controversy regarding the Select Committee walk out and this brought Mr. B. R. Puri on to his legs to answer "Knights and would be knights".

SIR A. RAHIM ATTACKS BILL

Sir Abdur Rahim delivered a frontal attack on the Bill and so also did Mr. Rangachariar and both of them put interpretation that the Bill was not required by the necessity of the situation in the country to-day it could be taken only as an attempt to assume powers for the executive to enable it to force down the unwilling throat of India in coming reforms.

It is calculated that by Monday the opposition ranks will swell by five extra arrivals, but there may also be some departures in the meantime. In any case, Mr. B Das' seat on the Ottawa Committee has been filled by Sardas' nomination.

HAYMAN'S NEW JOB

Lobby Discussions About Successor

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

There was an unconfirmed rumour in the lobbies of the Assembly, to-day, that Mr. Hayman, Staff Member of the Railway Board, has been offered an attractive appointment by a leading Firm in Calcutta and that he has asked the Government to relieve him from the present appointment. Mr. Hayman will, no doubt, work in his new sphere but the question that worried the members of the Assembly was about his successor. The members in their discussion took up an attitude that this post should go to an Indian, as it is not a technical appointment, and there are a large number of suitable Indians both official and non-official who can fill it.

SOME NAMES SUGGESTED

Already in the lobbies, names of Mr. Dutt-Gupta, Mr. V. S. Sundaram, and Mr. G. Kaula have been mentioned as officials fit to take up the appointment and do honour to it There is no doubt that according to the lobby talks, both Nationalist and Independent members wish to make it a strong point to criticise the Railway Board's Policy if this appointment is not given to an Indian they hope particularly that now the member of Commerce and Railways is an Indian, the claim of Indians for this appointment would not be overlooked.

It is difficult to ascertain the official statement on the subject. Perhaps, some light may be thrown on it next week. At presen the Financial Commissioner, who is an Indian, sits in the Railway Board meetings, is not a technically member of the Board, ut is merely there as a watch-dog of the Finance Department. Thus is argued by the members of the Assembly that there is no Indian member of the Railway Board as such and it is pointed out that Government is pledged to indianisation as soon as opportunity occurred ar that this is an opportunity when the Government should honour their pledge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE

(Continued from page 6.)

typical American Trust, or the German Syndicate, is the direct offspring of that perception. We in this city have,—or, until this year, had,—a City Improvement Trust, and a Port Trust, for discharging functions of purely local government. In addition there is the university, which, though of a provincial extent, is nevertheless of considerable service in the city. There is, besides, the department of public instruction, which performs the same function as the Municipal Schools' Committee, generically speaking. There are, in addition, private profit-seeking concerns,—like the gas and electricity and the telephone companies, which also carry out duties of a semi,—municipal nature.

WHY NOT TAKE OVER PORT TRUST?

The City Corporatios has decided to take over the Improvement Trust, even though that body is a liability rather than an asset. The only justification for this addition to the City Corporation's liabilities is the possibility of economy by a co-ordinated service, and concentrated management Cannot the same logic apply, at least to the Port Trust, in the first instance? True, the example of London is contrary to this suggestion, where the port authority is distinct from the London County Council. But the local government of the capital of the British Empire is admittedly a medley,—a vast mass of heterogeneous organisation, that can only be explained,—even then not justified,—by historical reasons. There is no need for Bombay to copy that vicious wasteful system; and as the Port Trust has a better chance of more economical management if it was under the control of the rate-payers' representatives. I have no hesitation in offering this suggestion to those who can take a broad view of civic government

(To Be Continued:)

How The Talkie Is Made

(Continued from Page 3)

wards their cabins and shower baths. Half an hour later the company, suitably replenished, is down on the new set. Unfortunately, this is beside the main road and rangers soon have their hands full stopping all cars. It looks as it everyone in Central California has come to the park to-day.

Ropes are stretched from tree to tree to hold them back. The cameras are whirring and "shooting" stars. Suddenly in the middle of a love scene a distant car squeaks its horn. "Cut!" The whole scene has to be done over again.

Two lady spectators in the crowd are convinced that Markey in his cowboy get-up is either Buck Jones or Hoot Gibson.

The sun sinks low. The light is too bad now in spite of the powerful lamps, and the company has finished for the day.

After dinner groups stroll round in the dusk. The bridge addicts gather in the reading room. Farrell and Bellamy are paired against Mrs. Bellamy and Wallace. Sarah Padden gets up another foursome. Somebody makes five spades, doubled, and gurgles happily. Ten o'clock strikes and the company one by one wanders off to the cabins—and so to bed. —"Picturegoer."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Draw For First Round

LONDON, Nov. 16

The following is the draw for the Football Association Cup for the 1st round to be played on Nov. 26:—

Workington vs. Scunthorpe; Accrington vs. Hereford; Darlington vs. Boston; Halifax vs. Darwen; Southport vs. Nelson; Carlisle vs. Denaby; Chester vs. Rotherham; Crewe vs. Crooktown; York vs. Scarborough; Marine (Liverpool) vs. Hartlepools; Doncaster vs. Gresley Rovers or Gainsboro; Rochdale vs. Stockport; Wrexham vs. Spennymoor; Barrow vs. Gateshead, Tranmere vs. New Brighton; Staly bridge or Altrincham vs. Hull; Walsall vs. Mansfield; Dartford vs. Yeovill Petters; Cardiff vs. Bristol Rovers; Northampton vs. Lloyds (Sittingbourne); Bristol City vs. Romford; Newport vs. Ilford, Street or Merthyr Town vs. Queens Park Rangers; Margate vs. Rudesports; Torquay vs. Bournemouth; Southend vs. Exeter; Guildford vs Coventry; Folkestone vs. Norwich; Clapton Orient vs. Aldershot; Swindon vs. Dulwich Hamlet; Crystal Palace vs. Brighton; Gillingham vs. Wycombe Wanderers; Reading vs. Brentford; Luton vs. Kingstonians.—Reuter's Special.

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LIQUIDATION IN SECURITIES

Uncertainty About War Debts.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

With the uncertainty, regarding the war debts question, holding up business, practically all markets continued dull owing to want of fresh support.

The Stock Exchange, apart from a few instances, has been devoid of interest, while gilt-edged securities developed a fresh weakness mainly due to the liquidation by weak holders of the [illegible] three per cent. loan [illegible] at one-and-three[illegible] cent. discount.

Wall Stree[illegible] and easier, bu[illegible] rallied slightly.—R[illegible]

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

NEGLECT OF PROPER GINNING

Cause Of Severe Loss To Indian Cotton

(By A Cotton Grower)

In the absence of effective co-operation the cotton industry has suffered heavily. Between cotton producer and cloth manufacturer, the ginner plays an important part but so far nothing has been done about the numerous complaints about the ginning process which is a vital one.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has done some important work in finding out the strength of this fibre grown in each district and at present attempts are being made to educate cotton growers to use better seed and fight against various worms and weevils. So far no tangible result is achieved but it is believed that if the Central Cotton Committee keeps in direct touch in the course of few years, there will be material improvement in the Indian cotton production. But this is not all.

Neglect of the study of proper ginning methods, destroys fibres and uncleaned condition of cotton lowers prices. This negligence roughly results in a loss of 10 per cent. to cotton growers.

QUICKENED PROCESS OF TO-DAY.

In the old days ginning was a slow and leisurely process and the result was fairly satisfactory. But at present the process has been quickened, the former who brings in a cart-load of seed cotton to the gin-yard sells the same on the same day. These arrivals are stored in the compound. The ginner must necessarily keep his machinery moving in all kinds of weather, and he must keep it moving at a speed which will enable him to operate at the highest possible profit. He cannot control the weather and the system which demands speed is a natural product of the times, he cannot control that too. New developments in the ginning equipment make it possible for the ginner to duplicate the work of old gins, provided that he is thoroughly versed in the requisites of good ginning and that he conducts his business in such a way as to serve the interests of those elements of the industry who are directly dependent on his work. They are the cotton grower and the spinner or the weaver. These are the indispensable conditions of good ginning, a through knowledge of how and what to do and a genuine interest in doing it. Thus the ginner is responsible to the farmer and the spinner. A close co-operation is needed and if the ginner can so prepare cotton for spinning, that the spinner can eliminate a large portion of his waste and thus spin and weave the cotton mare economically and a portion of this saving in cost will soon find its way back to the ginners and farmer's pockets.

The spinner wants cotton of strong fibre, of uniform fibre, with a low percentage of waste, smooth processing and in general possessed of other desirable qualities and character.

I have personally examined two samples of ginned cotton from seed-cotton taken from one cart. One was ginned with proper care which was smooth and fluffy while the poorly ginned sample was ropy and crumpled because it was ginned while too wet. Several of our ginners are in the habit of watering seed-cotton and kept for a night to be ginned on the following day.

FRUITS OF IMPROPER TREATMENT.

The efforts of the Central Cotton Committee to produce superior cotton will be nullified by improper ginning. Improper ginning damages cotton in such a way that the result is characterised by tangled and matted fibres, cut fibres, the presence of excessive foreign matter and the presence of motes, neps and fuzz. Of these cut fibres though no so readily apparent as some of other effects of improper ginning are a serious loss. Improper ginning definitely decreases the spinning value and utility of cotton and is costly for the manufacturer. Chief difficulties are as under:—

(a) Contains excessive waste
(b) Present manufacturing difficulties.
(c) Increases labour costs
(d) Detracts from appearance of finished product
(e) Produces weaker yarn
(f) Produces less uniform product.

Greater the percentage of waste, the higher is the price per pound of unsaleable cotton. Suppose cotton is bought at Rs. 200 per candy. It is found that waste in the form of foreign matter and fibres amounted to 12 to 20 per cent. The loss is two-fold. Not only the short fibre but in addition the mill has to pay its operatives and to handle this waste material. In addition to this, improper ginning increases the cost of manufacturer and definitely lowers the grade and staple of cotton which affects its initial value.

Thus ginning plays an important part in determining the grade and staple of cotton. Improved grade and staple benefits the grower more than the manufacturer but the latter too ultimately benefits. It is true that the original cost per candy of the well ginned raw cotton is higher than that of a lower grade but it is equally true that the cost per lb. of the finished product manufactured from properly ginned cotton is lower and its sale value is greater than that of the product made of gin-damaged cotton.

Under these conditions those who are interested directly or indirectly in the cotton trade should leave nothing undone to mutual advantage of all parties. If the Central Cotton Committee takes up this question, it will easily find out all defects of the modern ginning and effective steps will materially assist to fulfill the aims and objects with which it is established

TEXTILE TRADE IN U. S. A.

The cotton textile industry of the United States appears to have been more fortunate than that of Lancashire in that the expansion of buying which began with the rise in cotton prices early in August has proved to be something much more than a flash in the pan. The sharpness of the rise in raw cotton and the uncertainty about delivery arising out of the labour troubles nipped the improvements in the bud as far as Lancashire was concerned, but in the United States there have been no acute labour troubles, and customers appear to have been persuaded to pay the higher prices quoted. Sales in September were 292,000,000 yards this compares with the "record" figure of 510,000,000 yards for August, but it is nevertheless a good total, especially when account is taken of the fact that unfilled orders at the end of September, at 44,000,000 yards, were the highest—except for those of 486,000,000 yards at the end of August—for any month since March, 1929, six months before the Wall Street slump. Since the middle of September wholesale buying of cotton goods in the United States has been rather slower, but the demand for spot goods is such that, with most manufacturers booked up for five or six weeks ahead, stock lots command a premium over forward goods. In addition, there are signs that retail trade is now beginning to reflect the earlier activity of wholesale trade. The outlook, therefore, is probably more encouraging than at any other time during the last few months and, with some improvement in the tone of reports from the manufacturing industry in Germany, France, and some other Continental countries, the New York market feels able to ignore the unsatisfactory conditions in Lancashire.—"Manchester Guardian."

Dollfuss Mieg Plan Italian Mill

Dollfuss Mieg and Co. the well known cotton spinning and doubling concern of Mulhouse, Alsace, are erecting a subsidiary mill in Italy in view of the present high Customs tariffs and other import restrictions.

Dollfuss Mieg and Co. are well known in this country as producers of the highest grade mercerised yarns and bleached and dyed cotton embroidery yarns, marketed under the D.M.C brand. On the Continent and to a lesser extent now in this country their products compete with those of J. and P. Coats and allied concerns. Italy has for many years been a very important market for Dollfuss Mieg.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

Steady Rise In Cotton Fabrics

Japan's exports of cotton fabrics are rising steadily. The latest official Japanese returns show that exports in August came to 208,289,000 square yards, compared with 159,239,000 square yards in July and 175,613,000 square yards in June. Exports for the first eight months of this year came to 1,219,050,000 square yards compared with 979,490,000 equare yards in the corresponding period of 1931.

More details are available about Japan's trade in the first seven months of this year, when exports amounted to 1,010,759,000 square yards against 839,109,000 square yards in the same period of 1931. Exports of all classes of fabric are ahead of last year, but Japan made most headway in bleached cloth.

How did Japan manage to increase her exports by about 160,000,000 square yards? She did it by tremendous headway in two markets, India and the Dutch East Indies. Her shipments to India in the first seven months of this year came to 353,840,000 square yards, an increase of over 130,000,000 square yards, and those to the Dutch Indies to 161,455,000 square yards, an increase of about 54,000,000 square yards.

For the rest, Japan did far better in Egypt, in Turkey, and in the Straits Settlements.

Her position in her two chief markets, India and the Dutch East Indies, is particularly vulnerable and may not be maintained, in the one case because of the high duties against non-British cloth and in the other because of contemplated measures by Holland. It is reported that the Dutch Government is now conducting negotiations for the purpose of introducing cotton import quotas in the Dutch Indies a measure specially directed against Japanese competition.

In India a Travelling Rug is an absolute necessity as it is a land of long journeys by motor, train and ship. There is no rug more comfortable than a Dhariwal Pure Wool Rug, it is soft to the touch and the distinctive check designs and authentic Tartan weaves are a delight to the eye.

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Rangawalla Rugs	8½'×4½'	,,	6/12 ,,
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If you buy pillow-cases as well, you can have them with borders to match the sheets. The effect of these charming sets in your bed-room will delight you, and you will have the absolute satisfaction of knowing that you have bought a material that will last for years. In fact EDSU fabrics actually improve with use.

Is it surprising then that EDSU has gained such a reputation over India that the word has become a by-word for durable and tasteful cloth?

EDSU FABRICS
Forbes Street and Esplanade Road, Fort.
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East Street, Opp: Muratore's Poona.
POST OFFICE BOX 168, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 16.

Yesterday's bay depression over Southeast Bengal has moved to North Burma where it is filling up. It has caused nearly general rain in East Bengal and Arakan Coast with local rain in North Burma and Lower Assam. A few falls are also reported from Tenasserim and East Madras Coast. Night temperature is rising in Bombay Deccan but continues still marked below normal in and around Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Myitkyina one and a half inches; Akyab one; Mergui three-quarters, Kyaukpyu a quarter; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong two Cheerapuji and Selchar one and a half; Shillong and Narayanganj a half; Cuddalore one; Cocandda one and a half; Masulipatam a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease further in Chittagong, Arakan Coast and continue locally in Assam and Upper Burma. Scattered falls will recur in East Madras Coast and Tenasserim.—A. P.

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"WHY THESE LUXURY SERVICES AND SIDE ACTIVITIES?"

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S PLAN TO MEET DEFICIT BUDGET

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Municipal Budget for 1932-33 as prepared by the Municipal Commissioner was discussed to-day by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Dr. P H Meisseri, Chairman of the Standing Committee, referring to the budget said:

REVISED ESTIMATES.

According to the revised estimates the income which was originally estimated at Rs. 3,28,15,000 will be reduced by Rs. 18,45,000 and will amount to Rs. 3,09,70,000 whereas the expenditure which was estimated at Rs. 3,27,93,000 will be reduced by Rs. 4,96,000 and come to Rs. 3,22,97,000. This means that while our revenues have shrunk by nearly 6 per cent., we have been able to reduce expenditure, despite every exertion, by about 1-1/2 per cent. only.

REDUCED INCOME.

The most important items under which there is a reduction in the income are the general tax, town duties, street cleansing and conservancy and primary education. So far as the general tax is concerned, apart from the refunds given to the mills on account of excess payment, I had anticipated that the decrease would be much more on account of the continuous fall in rents. I am however glad to find that the effect of this fall in rents has been neutralised by the erection of new buildings which I am sure will continue and come to our rescue even in the budget year. The income from town duties is dependent on trade which is unfortunately very much depressed. It may however be hoped that the next year will see a revival of trade and a consequent increase in our revenue from this source. The reduction in primary education is accounted for by the cut of 15 per cent. made by Government in their grant in addition to the previous cut of 5 per cent. and the change made by them in the method of calculating the grant.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

Turning to the budget for 1933-34, the Commissioner estimates the normal income at Rs. 3,14,57,000 plus Rs. 11,50,000 being the realizations from 1 per cent. general tax which he proposes to levy in order to contribute to the Improvement Trust account after the amalgamation. Leaving aside this sum of Rs. 11,50,000 the income for the year is estimated to be less by Rs. 13,58,000 than the amount budgetted for the current year. If the depression continues unabated, or deepens still further, I fear this estimate might shrink still further. But let us hope we have passed the worst of this depression and so have no occasion to fear the fate of the current year in this respect. I do not propose to go into the details of this net decrease, as I have already dealt generally with the causes of some of them.

The Commissioner estimates the expenditure next year at Rs. 3,38,75,000 which is Rs. 10,32,000 more than that of the current year. On the expenditure side, debt charges account for 41 per cent. of the total expenditure. The Corporation has in recent years adopted a policy of reducing capital works on account of the growing debt charges. In pursuance of this policy the Commissioner has provided for a loan of Rs. 12 lacs only the next year, and I see the loan is intended for completing the works already in progress and for carrying out such new works as are essentially required for the health and sanitation of the City.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BUDGET.

Let me now say a word about the Schools Committee's budget I whole-heartedly join the Commissioner in his congratulations to the Schools Committee for reducing their expenditure even to a figure lower than that provided for by the Corporation This shows that where there is a will there is a way. The schools Committee as the trustees appointed by the Corporation to administer the funds placed at their disposal have admirably lived up to the Corporation's trust and shown ample evidence of acute economic sense.

NO LUXURIES.

While appreciating the efforts the Schools Committee have made for securing all possible economies in their administration and while associating myself with the Commissioner in his appreciation of those efforts, I cannot help observing that in these days of repeated deficits we must stop all luxury services and side activities, in our schools. We must concentrate on the teaching of the three R's while the depression continues, and so effect whatever further economies it may be possible to effect without trenching upon the teachers' salaries.—at least in the lowest ranks, beyond the absolute necessity. I also doubt if the Committee's administration has done all that could possibly be done by way of economics in the miscellaneous Schools expenditure, like Contingency grants, Prizes, Furniture and the like.

"REDUCE EXPENDITURE."

Several members then offered suggestions to reduce expenditure. Mr. M A Karanjawalla sounded a note of warnidg of furtrer fall in rents and consequent doorcase in assessements. He therefore was against the increase in water tax. He drew attention of the Standing Committee of the large outstandings of taxes and urged them to take drastic measures for their recovery.

Dr. J A Collaco suggested drastic reduction in expenditure to balance the budget. He suggested reduction in the budget of the Schools Committee also in proportion to the cut of the grant of the Government.

Dr. S P Mehta once again emphasised the futility of cutting the Municipal staff's salary and suggested reduction expenditure under other heads.

As other members wished to speak on the budget, further discussion was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER PRAISES SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

For Lightening His Task In Spite Of Retrenchment

The following is an extract from the Budget Notes of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1933-34:—

For Primary Education during the current year, the Schools Committee demand a contribution of Rs. 34.92. As against this, a provsion of Rs. 31.85 only was recommended by me. I showed that the reduced provision would not in any way affect the efficient conduct of the Schools on the progressive lines planned by the Committee, and that all that they were called upon to do was to effect a few necessary economies and cut out waste. My proposal was accepted by the Corporation, not however without any acute controversy both inside and outside the Corporation.

POLICY VINDICATED.

A complete vindication of the action of the Corporation is now furnished by the Schools Committee themselves. According to their Revised Estimates for the current year, the Committee, notwithstanding a growth in the number of pupils not only make no extra demand, but show a saving of Rs. 53 on the reduced provision allotted to them. Let critics who saw in my proposal nothing but hostility to the beneficient activities of the Committee reflect on this. To the Schools Committee, in spite of hostilities, they have devoted themselves with a single mind to the task of retrenchment and reorganisation, and have thereby lightened my task. I tender my sincere thanks. I only venture to hope that the work so well commenced will be carried forward to more complete fruition next year.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

For 1933-34 the Committee propose a contribution of Rs. 32.58. This I understand, is based on the assumption that the Shift System introduced during the current year will be abandoned next year in response to the wishes of those parents who would rather see their children detained at school for the maximum period possible than finish their studies within the minimum period. I also understand that if the Shift System were continued, a provision of Rs. 31.85 only would suffice.

CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The policy to be followed in the matter of imparting primary education is a matter for the Schools Committee to determine. But I venture to suggest that the statutory obligation of the Corporation extends merely to the imparting of primary education to the children and not also to relieving the parents of the responsibility of looking after them during their hours of leisure. Accordingly, if education of the approved standard can be imparted under the Shift System, as apparently it can, it would be indefensible to subject the general tax payer to a heavier burden by undertaking the custody of children for a longer period than is absolutely necessary. We must remember that while the activities of other Municipal Departments have to be curtailed, primary education alone is allowed full expansion according to the programme laid down several years ago: and this policy is pursued despite the fact that owing to financial difficulties Government have curtailed their grants payable to the Corporation for primary education from Rs. 8.50 last year to Rs. 6.50 in the next.

In view of these facts, I think it would not be too much to expect the Schools Committee to be content with the smaller provision indicated above, and to carry on its good work on the lines adopted this year, not by reducing the number of pupils or even the scale of expenditure, but by a mere adjustment of the time-table. I would only add that if the administration of schools could be brought into a little more close approximation to that of the other Municipal Departments, further economies in expenditure could probably be secured without loss of efficiency."

HOCKEY CLUB OF INDIA

Formation Of Adjunct To Federation

A Hockey Club of India is the latest development. This was formed at a recent meeting in Bombay when the Olympic Hockey team assembled there, and all the preliminaries were decided and office-bearers elected.

The object of the Hockey Club is firstly to cement the friendships and the associations which were formed during the recent world tour of the Indian team. It is felt that such a strong side as that team proved to be ought to be able to do bits towards helping the Indian Hockey Federation to strengthen its position, financial and otherwise.

Mr A. M. Hayman was elected President and the following Committee was elected: Messrs. Hayman (Delhi); Penniger (Punjab) Haiamond (U. P.), Brewin (Bombay), and P. Gupta (Bengal). This committee will meet in Delhi during the coming hockey carnival there. All the members of the 1932 Olympic team are founder members.

Membership of the Club is open to all hockey players in India as well as those of other countries and letters have been sent to the countries visited by the 1932 Olympic team inviting membership. The Club will play matches in India in aid of the Federation, and will take on the duties of hosts to any teams from other countries which the Indian Hockey Federation may invite to India.

"ALL INDIA" HOCKEY

Response To Allahabad Scheme

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Only two teams from out-stations, the Benares University and the U. P. Telegraphs, have entered for the "All India" Hockey tournament to begin here on Monday. This is the response to the efforts of those who wished to revive what was at one time the premier hockey competition in India.

GERMAN LAWN TENNIS

Dr. Prenn Officially Ranked No. 1

LONDON (By Mail.)

The official German lawn tenis ranking lists have been issued. In the men's lists the leading players are: 1, D. Prenn; 2, Baron von Cramm. In the women's list the order is: Frau Krchwinkel, Fraulein Horn, and Frau von Reznick. Fraulein C Ausseum is not placed because she was unable to take part in tournaments during the past year.

CRICKET AT LONAVLA

One day interesting cricket fixture was played at Lonavla on Sunday last between the Railway Indian Institute and Parsi Gymkhana of Poona and resulted in a win for the former by 52 runs. The feature of the play was the splendid bowling by I. S. Khan of Railway team who captured 7 wickets for 75 runs and the lively batting by Nagarkar, Ghanta and Elias who scored 31, 44 and 28 runs respectively for Parsis.

The Parsi skipper M. Khambatta played a sound innings of 53 when others had failed except Talukdar who had 22 runs to his credit.

The scores were:

RAILWAY XI.

P. Naidu 7, Y. T. Divadkar 9, Bhalerao 17, I. S. Khan 13, Tembulkar 6, Ismail 8, D. Nagarkar 31, S. Kasam (Capt.) 0; S. Ghanta 44; Elias 28; F. Gilbert 8; Extras 16; Total 187.

PARSI GYM.

Buhariwala 0, S. Jall 6; J. Shroff 8, M. Chinoy 14, S. Chinoy 17; M. Khambatta (Capt.) 53; Talukdar 22; B. Kekobad 3; B Meherhomji 5, I. Thanawala 0; B. Shroff 0; Extras 9. Total 135.

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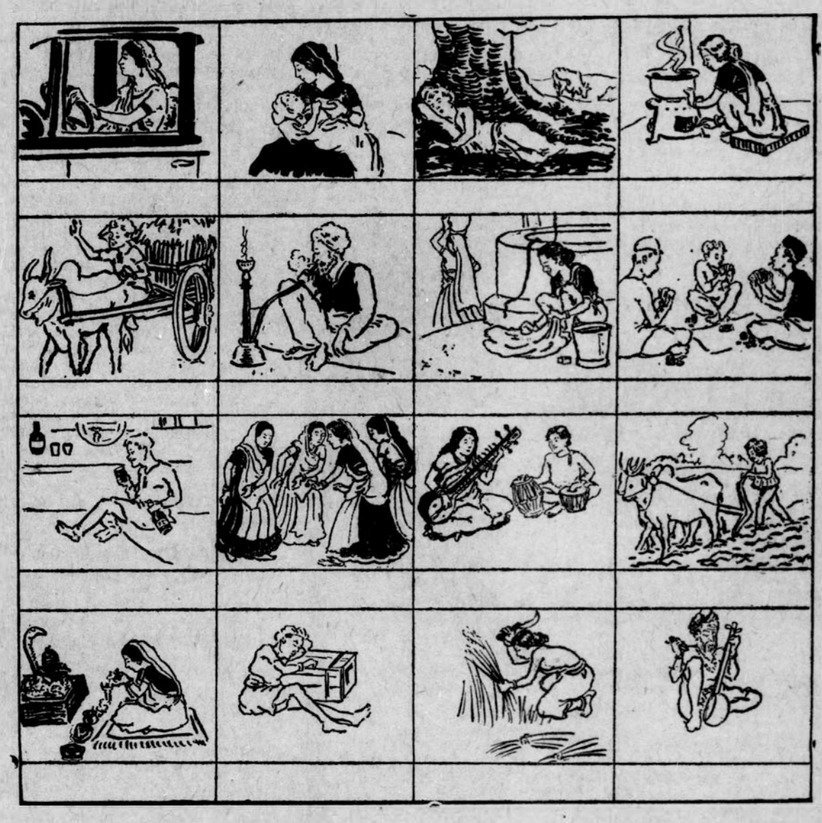
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: The first sketch represents a lady driving a car; and the correct title for this sketch is "Progressive Womanhood." Thus apply the remaining 15 titles to the remaining 15 sketches.
3. After you have filled in your Form write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. **Address your Entries to:—**
   THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
   THE SCENES FROM INDIAN LIFE COMPETITION
   Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.
5. Local residents may if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than **24TH NOVEMBER 1932**
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."



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(By Mail).

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

This week's C.P. Gazette publishes the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act, 1932, for the information of the public. This is an act, as the Preamble rightly points out, to provide for the establishment and better regulation of the recognized open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Central Provinces.

The Act empowers the Local Government to establish cotton markets with defined limits, wherever necessary, after consulting the District Councils, Local Boards, Municipalities, Sanitation Panchayats, Notified Area Committees and Village Panchayats. It is provided that for every cotton market there will be a Market Committee consisting of not less than 10 and not more than 16 members half of whom will be elected by cotton-growers, one by District Council or Local Board one by Municipality or Sanitation Panchayat or Village Panchayat or Notified Area Committee, and the remainder by the traders in the cotton market concerned.

RULES FOR COTTON MARKET.

To dispel genuine apprehensions in the mind of the public for mal-administration and abuse of powers on the part of the Market Committee the Local Government has taken upon itself to formulate general or specific rules for the guidance of the cotton market. Such rules provide for the regulation of election of members, qualification and disqualification of voters, functions of the market committee, election of office-bearers, management of the cotton market, the prescribing of fees and collection and disposal thereof, issue of licences to brokers, weighmen, measurers, surveyors, warehousemen and other persons using the cotton market, the place at which cotton should be measured or weighed with description of scales, weights and measures to be used, periodical inspection of such scales and measures time and place and manner in which a contract between buyer and seller is to be entered and money to be paid to the seller, and various other details for the proper work of the market committee both in its administration and account. There is also a provision for the purpose of imposition of fines extending up to Rs. 500 for contravention of any of these rules.

Certain powers are also given to market committees to make bye-laws under the rules made by the Local Government for the successful management of their trade and administration.

All moneys received by the market committees should be deposited in a fund called "The Cotton Market Fund" which will be audited from time to time and which will be utilised for the maintenance and improvement of cotton markets and their buildings and for the health, convenience and safety of persons using them, administrative expenses and any other purpose in the public interest with previous sanction of the Local Government.

CHECK ON MARKET COMMITTEE

There is a further check on the powers given to the Committeee in as much as in cases of exceeds or abuses of these powers the local Government can supersede the powers after giving an opportunity for explanation to the Committee.

Provision has also been made to stop private markets to be opened in or near places declared as cotton markets and any contravention of this would make a person liable for fine which may extend up to Rs. 500 and in cases of continuing breach with a fine of Rs. 100 for each day after first day during which the breach continues.

All fines realised under the Act should be utilised for the benefit of the Market Committee Fund.

URDU VERSUS HINDI OR MARATHI SCHOOLS

Controversy In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

(By Mail).

The following press communique of the C.P. Government has appeared:—

Government has received a number of resolutions protesting against the supposed intention of Government to amalgamate schools in which the medium of instruction is Urdu with schools in which the medium is Hindi or Marathi, and to prescribe Hindi or Marathi as the medium in such schools. The origin of these protests appears to be a letter from the Education Department to Inspectors of schools in which inspectors were requested to supply certain information which would enable the Department to form an opinion in regard to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council by a private member on the 23rd January, 1932. This suggestion was that arrangements should be made "for the provision of Urdu (and Persian) teaching in all the primary and secondary schools, respectively, so as to avoid establishment of separate denominational primary and secondary schools, and thus avoid extra expenditure on the exchequer."

The same member had given notice of his intention to move a resolution on these lines in Council session of August 1932, but it failed to obtain a place in the ballot. Government has come to no decision on this suggestion and would not, in any circumstances, take any steps which would lead or tend to lead, in the direction suggested without consultation with the Muhammadan community.

SLOW PROGRESS OF GIRL'S EDUCATION

C. P. Minister's View

(By Mail.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

Opening the Bhide Girls High School Building on the morning of the 13th November Hon'ble Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Education, in the course of a speech said: "The state of female education in this Province can hardly be described by any other word than tragic. It is true that during the last 15 years the number of girls institutions has gone up from 385 to 479 and the number of girl students from 41,000 to nearly 62,000. This is undoubtedly an appreciable amount of progress, but still I cannot regard the present situation with anything but intense dissatisfaction." Dr. Deshmukh thought that the provisions of the Sarda Act were not what even an ordinary social reformer would have desired but the indirect effect of passing the Act on the enthusiasm for girls' education had been tremendous.

He believed that the education of a girl was at least four times as important as that of a boy. Financial difficulties of the Government had prevented him from achieving much in this direction even though he realised the importance of it. He opined that adult education would be able to keep pace with the progress of nation around him. He did not favour the idea of different curricula for the two sexes and appealed for bringing up women on the same lines as men as far as our enlightened ideas of propriety and solidarity of society would allow.—A. P.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN

THE FAMOUS

INDIAN ROPE TRICK?

SEE IT NEXT SATURDAY AT

PATHE CINEMA

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-11-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.9 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.7 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0"

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 16.

B C. RATE:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D D. 1|6 3|32.

LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Nov.
Selling D.D. 1|6 5|32.
Selling T T 1-8 Jan./Feby.
Buying T. T. 1/6 7/32.
Buying D.D. 1|6 7|32.
Buying 3 mos. 1|6 9|32 Nov./February.
Buying 3 mos. 1|6 1|4 March April.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 400.
Banks Selling T T 397 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 395.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 638.
Banks Buying D D 648.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 62 1|4.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 83.
Banks Buying 60 days 78.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 91 7/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 120.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D.D. 154 5|8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D.D. 62 1|2.

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 104 3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.32 1/4 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/8 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 1/8 16th inst.
London/Paris 84.68 15th inst.
London/Belgium 23.95 15th inst.
London-Switzerland 17.25 15th inst.
London/Italy 84.93 15th inst.
London/Berlin 13.96 15th inst.
London/Holland 8.27 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 18.92 15th inst.
London/New York 3.32 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 14th inst. £6:3:2-1/2; 15th inst £6:3:11-1/2.

Silver London Ready 14th inst. 17 7/8: 15th inst. 18.

Silver London Forward 14th inst. 18; 15th inst. 18 1/8.

Silver New York Ready 14th inst. 27 1/4; 15th inst. 27 1/4.

London Discounts 3 Mos 14th inst. 27/32 p.c.; 15th inst. 27/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 14th inst. 1 3/32 p.c.; 15th inst. 1 3/32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent, 3 mos. 2 per cent. 6 mos. 2-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	£0. 2. 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0. 9. 6
Turner & Newall	1. 5. 9
Associated Electric Industries	0.17. 6
Attock Oil	0.10. 7½
Associated Portland Cement	1. 6. 0
Underground Electric Railways	0.19. 4½
Electric Supply Corporation	2.15. 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0.14. 6
Beira Railways	0. 4. 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.12. 3
Marconi International Marine	1.13. 6
Calender's Cable & Constn. Co.	3. 5. 3
General Electric Ord.	2. 0. 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 0. 7½
L. & N. E. Rly. 4% p.c. 2nd Pref.	14. 0. 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	0.10. 6
British Burmah Petroleum	0. 3. 9
Soudan Plantations	1.11. 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0.16 . 7½
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 5.3
Wm. Cory & Son	3. 0. 0
British Treasury Bills (months)	0.14.11.17 p.c. p.a.

Market:—Dull and uninteresting.

To a LADY

who is afraid to smile

Underneath the mask that covers dingy, unsightly teeth, is gleaming white enamel.

Listerine Tooth Paste will remove that mask. Safely! Its marvelous cleansing and polishing agents are harder than tartar. Therefore, they remove it! But they are softer than tooth enamel. Hence, they cannot scratch nor harm it. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans the enamel—revealing its original whiteness.

You will enjoy the fresh, clean, healthy taste Listerine Tooth Paste leaves in the mouth. You will be amazed, too, that this superior dentifrice, developed by the makers of Listerine Antiseptic, actually costs less than other quality tooth pastes.

Give Listerine Tooth Paste a fair trial. You will see your teeth grow whiter...more beautiful... and you will no longer be afraid to smile.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

Send this advertisement with one anna in stamps to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay—for a generous size trial tube of Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

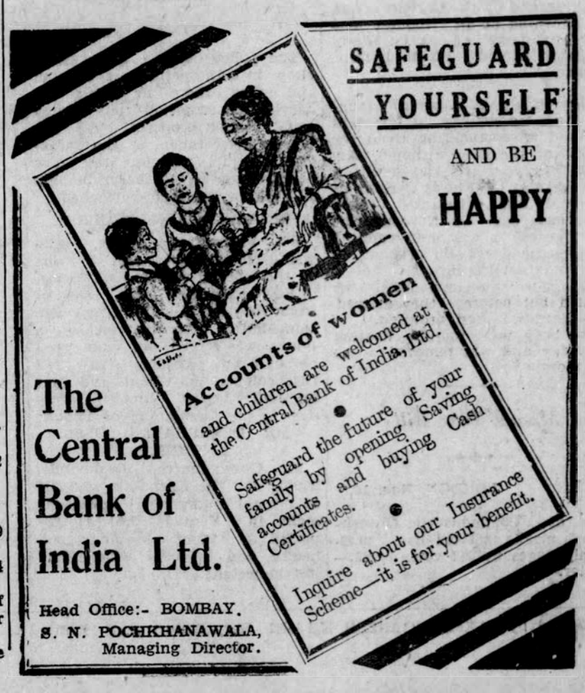
5619

GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR PUNTERS

Reliable Race-Tips! Reliable Race-Tips!!

By P. N. BAM, B A, LL B, Author of "A GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL RACING"

Offered through SHRI & CO., Benam Hall Cross Lane, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4, during the ensuing Bombay Season to a limited number of clients. The Tips will be based on Astrological Calculations, Form, Handicap and Informations. Two selections from each race and Two or Three certainties every race-day. Charges Rs. 150 for the whole season; Rs. 75 payable in advance and the balance before the 7th race-day. One day's selections Rs. 10; one treble Rs. 20; One double Rs. 10. Subscribers for the season will have THE Treble and Double FREE in addition to the day's selections. To subscribers outside Bombay, selection will be posted to reach in time.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Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

PROSPECTS FOR BOMBAY RACING SEASON

Keen Competition Expected

HORSES TO NOTE IN EARLY MEETINGS

Malone Expects To Be Leading Trainer

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The Bombay Racing Season which commences on Saturday, November 19, bids fair to be the most interesting one we have had for many years. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will pay us a visit on the fifth day of the Winter Meeting (Dec. 17). In honour of this the W.I.T.C. have provided a race for Arabs in Class I and a cup known as the Lady Willingdon Cup will be awarded to the winner. The distance of the race is 1-1|4 mile and the stakes allotted Rs. 4,000 to the winner, second Rs. 1,400, third Rs. 600.

Owners in Western India have imported high class horses this year and the competition is bound to be keen. Mr. Shantidas Askuran paid £3,000 for Pollux, who will race here in the big meetings. H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla who means to have a tilt at the classic races has purchased Masked Jester, a notable performer in England. Karapoti who was backward in Poona, is reported to be making rapid improvement.

The Maharaja of Idar has a well-bred candidate in Corcy. Several new Australian horses like St. Valour, Ternlet, Va Vite and Staff Officer have arrived and they should give a good account of themselves.

Jockeys both English and Australian are here in great numseen at its best. The new Engseen at itt best. The new English jockeys are Turtle, Packham, Robertson and Simpson. Howell has been engaged by Malone. B. Rosen will renew associations with S. S. Aka Saheb Maharaj's string. Mr. Avasia will have first call on S. Black's services. Obaid has again been retained by the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Babajan, a sound Indian rider has returned to this side and should find patronage with local owners.

CLEAN RACING WANTED.

The track is in fine condition, the stands painted and lifts installed, but racegoers would like the Stewards to exercise stricter control in the interests of the sport.

Sir Kenneth Gibson, the new Stipendiary has a great responsibility and it is hoped that he will leave no stone unturned to ensure clean racing. Recently the Jockey Club Stewards have decided to make a new rule relating to bets by jockeys. If the authorities in England are alive to this great evil, local colleagues must take a cue and enforce the rule here sringently.

Only three bookmakers will operate at Mahaluxmi early in the season. The prohibitive fees charged are responsible for the dwindling in numbers. Not until the public can invest sums of Rs. 10 with the bookies, will they be popular. The W. I. T. C. must give the layers a chance otherwise they will fade out of the busin ss.

GOOD ENTRIES.

The entries for Saturday are excellent. In the November Plate Tangira, Serviette and Farimage are working well on the track. Essex Ring and Martian Princess should be noted in the Auckland Park Plate. Among the Indian-breds Veena, Savoy and Belle of York look fit and well. Arab Queen who went amiss in Poona, will open her winning account early. Zareef must atone for disappointments during the Poona campaign.

Thaboor is another Arab, that should pay to follow.

WATCH THESE TRAINERS

Malone expect to head the list of winning trainers again, and it would be wise to follow his candidates throughout the meetings.

Mahomedali and Imamdin are likely to do well among the Indian trainers. Ghista has a couple of surprises in store. Jennings' horses look backward at present. Godfrey who is not in good health, but nevertheless expects to score early.

Mr. M. C. Patel with the cham pion Arab horse Hilaluzzaman who will race in Bombay after an absence of two years.

Arab owners watching their horses at exercise. On right is D. Ghista, the Parsi trainer.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS BILL

RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT

Preferences Take Effect Immediately

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Ottawa Agreements Bill has received the Royal assent, and a Treasury Order makes Ottawa preferences effective from midnight to-morrow with certain exceptions. The Order continues general preferences for the Empire except the Irish Free State, in respect of "ad-valorem" and additional duties. These would have lapsed to-day if the Ottawa Conference had failed.

INDIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

The Order applies to the agreements with all Dominions but not to any part of the Act which is required solely by agreements with India and Newfoundland where the legislatures are still debating agreements.

Another portion of the agreements bill postponed is the section dealing with importation of Canadian cattle which is receiving further consideration.

The duty on copper is also postponed at the request of nearly all copper producers of the Empire. The duty on electrolytic copper depends on the forthcoming report of representatives of producers and consumers.

BACON IMPORTS.

The Minister of Agriculture has announced that a cut of 15 per cent in November and December bacon imports will take effect from 22nd November for two months.—Reuter.

Australia And Ottawa Agreement

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Canberra.—The House of Representatives by forty-two (42) votes to eighteen (18) passed the second reading of the bill ratifying the Ottawa Agreement.—Reuter.

MR. ANEY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO PANDIT MALAVIYA

"UNITED INDIA WILL CARRY ON FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WITH GREATER VIGOUR"

(From A Correspondent)

PUSAD, Nov. 16.

Mr. M. S. Aney has sent the following telegram to Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

"Congratulations to Chairman, yourself and your colleagues on the Committee on successful solution of the Punjab and Sind problems. Earnestly hope the Committee speedy success in bringing about durable compromise to supersede Premier's Award and creating United India to carry on her struggle for freedom with greater vigour."

SWADESHI STORES MANAGER AND CASHIER ARRESTED

Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust And Post-Dated Cheque"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,600 filed by a director of the Swadeshi Stores, Cruickshank Road, Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay C.I.D., arrested last evening.

Pranlal T. Doshi, Cashier.

Jos Carvalho, Manager of the Stores.

Phirozeshah Maneckji Gandhi, the third accused was arrested subsequently.

The accused were put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court this morning. The police in asking for a remand of the accused in custody for a fortnight stated that Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas Dosa, a director of the Swadeshi Stores filed a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,600 against the first two accused.

POST-DATED CHEQUES.

The complainant alleged that between January and October 1932 the first two accused advanced to the third accused sums of money on the strength of post-dated cheques without the sanction of the board of directors. The accused it was alleged received a Hundi drawn in favour of the Stores for Rs. 3,600 from the third accused and paid the money although the hundi was payable after 121 days. Further the accused accepted a mortgage written by the third accused pledging his furniture and paid Rs. 5,000.

NO AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENT.

The complainant alleged that the third accused was an undischarged insolvent and that the first and second accused had no authority to make the payments. As the police wanted time to make inquiries in several banks in Bombay in regard to the transactions they requested that the accused may be remanded into custody for a fortnight.

Mr Muranjan appearing for the first and second accused and Mr. Gadkari for the third accused applied for bail.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on the accused depositing Rs. 2,000 in cash each.

C. P. CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Triangular Contest

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

(By Mail).

At a meeting of the C.P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Committee it was decided to hold a triangular tournament this year Parsees Christians and Muslims taking part and the Hindus having already decided not to play cricket on communal lines.

It was also decided by the Committee to play a three days match with the Ceylon team commencing from December 29. The Committee further requested the Maharaja of Indore to grant leave to Captain C. K. Naidu to enable him to play for C.P. and Berar.

BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF SAN PEDRO

300 Killed & Wounded

SAN PEDRO STORMED

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Tegucigalpa. — Three-hundred persons have been killed and wounded in a 12-hour battle for the possession of San Pedro on the north coast which was one of the first towns captured by rebells in the rebellion which was started by discontented supporters of Angel Huete the defeated by the Liberal candidate for the Presidency. Federals are now storming San Pedro.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Gandhi's Son To Interview Sir Fazli Hussein

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Ahmedabad. It is understood his visit is in connection with the position of Indians in South Africa. During his stay he will interview Sir Fazli Husain and Mr. G. S. Bajpai. Mr. Manilal expects to sail for South Africa on December 13.—A. P.

ZOROASTRIAN WEDS EUROPEAN GIRL

Grat Rejoicing In Teheran

A French newspaper publishes an interesting ceremony which took place recently in Teheran, Persia, when a Zoroastrian Mr. Shah Behram, third son of Mr. Arbab Keiposrou Shahrokh, the sympathetic speaker of the Chamber since the last twenty years, was married to Miss Edith Reupake, a German lady recently arrived from Berlin.

The ceremony to take place in the Zoroastrian Temple in the presence of a large number of guests, and members of the Zoroastrian community.

The paper remarks that it is the first time that a stranger weds a Zoroastrian according to the ancient rites instituted by the great Zoroaster. On this occasion, says the paper great rejoicings took place in the house of Mr Arbab Keiposrou. A great banquet was held at which about 80 notables sat among others Mr. S. A. Dadgar, President of the Chamber of Deputies and Mr. H. E. Taghi-Zadeh, Minister of Finance.

This important event shows that conversion is allowed in Zoroastrianism otherwise the wedding could not have taken place in a Zoroastrian temple. The brother of Shah Behram also married a Christian.

This news ought to be very interesting to the Parsis of Bombay as it affects their social problems over on which there is much controversy.

FRENCH BUDGET SURPRISE

HUGE ECONOMIES EFFECTED

National Equipment Scheme

LONDON Nov. 15.

Paris.—Economies to the extent of 5,327,000,000 francs have been effected in the French Budget for 1933-34 submitted to Parliament to-day. It is estimated that the expenditure will be 47,302,000,000 francs with a credit balance of 22,000,000. The Budget deficit initially anticipated amounted to 12,100,000,000 francs, has been reduced by 8,000,000,000 during the current year through legislation including the conversion of rentes.

STRICT COLLECTION OF INCOME-TAX.

The remaining deficit has been made by stricter collection of income-tax and certain administrative changes, providing 2,500,000,000 frans transferred to a separate loan fund of 1,550,000,000 for national equipment scheme, the creation of a War Pensions Fund resulting in the relief of 2,070,000,0000, and the Civil Service War Pensions cuts amounting to 2,000,000,000.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL

Karachi, Nov. 16.—The west bound air-mail left at 9 this morning with five passengers.—A. P.

Bombay, Nov. 16.—The air mail which left Karachi on November 9 was delivered in London on November 15.—A. P.

Mysterious Death Of Jew In City Street

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An unknown Jew was found lying unconscious near the synagogue at Sankli Street by the Nagpada police. The Jew was removed to the J. J. Hospital immediately where he died an hour after.

Death is suspected to be due to swallowing poison.

An inquest over the body will be held by the city coroner tomorrow.

Suicide In A Fit Of Madness

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Death due to suicidal drowning in a fit of madness", was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of a Paradeshi Brahman named Budbu Parameshwar.

The 'Paradeshi' came to Bombay from up-country a fortnight ago and was wandering about the streets of the City without any work. He went and stayed with a townsman of his who is working at the Pearl Mills, De Lisle Road, three days ago. On November 14, the 'Pardeshi' was seen running towards the Pearl Mill tank at 3 p.m. and jumping into it.

The police were immediately informed but before they arrived, the 'Pardeshi' had drowned.

The body was found floating yesterday and was removed to the morgue.

Means Test Bill

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the Commons the Government's means test bill has passed all stages by 252 votes to 41.—Reuter.

POLICE SEIZE BICYCLES

Believed To Be Stolen Property

POONA, Nov. 15.

The police raided a marwari's shop in Ganespeth, last evening and seized there in about 107 bicyles, on suspicion that they were stolen property. All the bicyles were taken to the Faraskhana, and enquiries are now being made as to the ownership of each of the cycles attached.

RELEASED "ON PAROLE."

Mr. Vishwasrao Davre, who was arrested under sec. 3 (1) of the Special Powers Ordinance, in September last, was released from Yeravda jail this afternoon. Immediately after his release, a notice was served on him that he shall not participate in Civil Disobedience movement and that he shall report himself every day to the Mamlatdar of Poona.

MR. DESHPHANDE LOSES WEIGHT?

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, leader of the Karnatak who is at present undergoing imprisonment in Yeravda Jail is reported to be not keeping good health, and to have considerably lost in weight.

CENSURING FREE STATE GOVT.

Cosgrave's Motion Lost

De Valera's Strictures Against British Policy

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Dublin.—The Dail by 75 votes to 70 rejected Mr. Cosgrave's motion to censure Government, Mr De Valera whom the Labourites supported replied that the whole aim of British policy was to drive the Irish from behind a Government they chose and restore a Government which had worked so amicably with England.—Reuter.

LAND ANNUITIES

De Valera To State Intentions Of Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Dublin.—Mr. De Valera will be stating Government's intentions regarding the Land Annuities in the Dail to-morrow.—Reuter.

TREASURY ARRANGEMENTS MADE

Pending Completion Of Indian Legislation

LONDON, Nov. 16.

It is understood that Treasury arrangements have been made pending the completion of Indian legislation.

Provisions operating in favour of Canada and Australia which also touch India, for instance those relating to wheat, will be accorded to nIndia.—Reuter.

NO DISABILITIES FOR HARIJANS

Ahmedabad's Municipality Resolve

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

The School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality resolved yesterday evening to extend the same educational facilities to the children of the "depressed" classes as are now enjoyed by the children of other classes.—A. P.

SOCIALIST REBUFF TO VON PAPEN

Latter's Position Becomes Precarious

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Berlin.—Chancellor oVn Papen's position has become very precarious, as the opposition of Nazis, is now reinforced by Socialists who have rebuffed Von Papen by refusing to discuss the political situation with him because he recently described the Socialists as enemies of people saying that they were antipathetic to all parties and because the conduct of negotiations for the formation of a new Government was the President's business and not the Chancellor's.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.